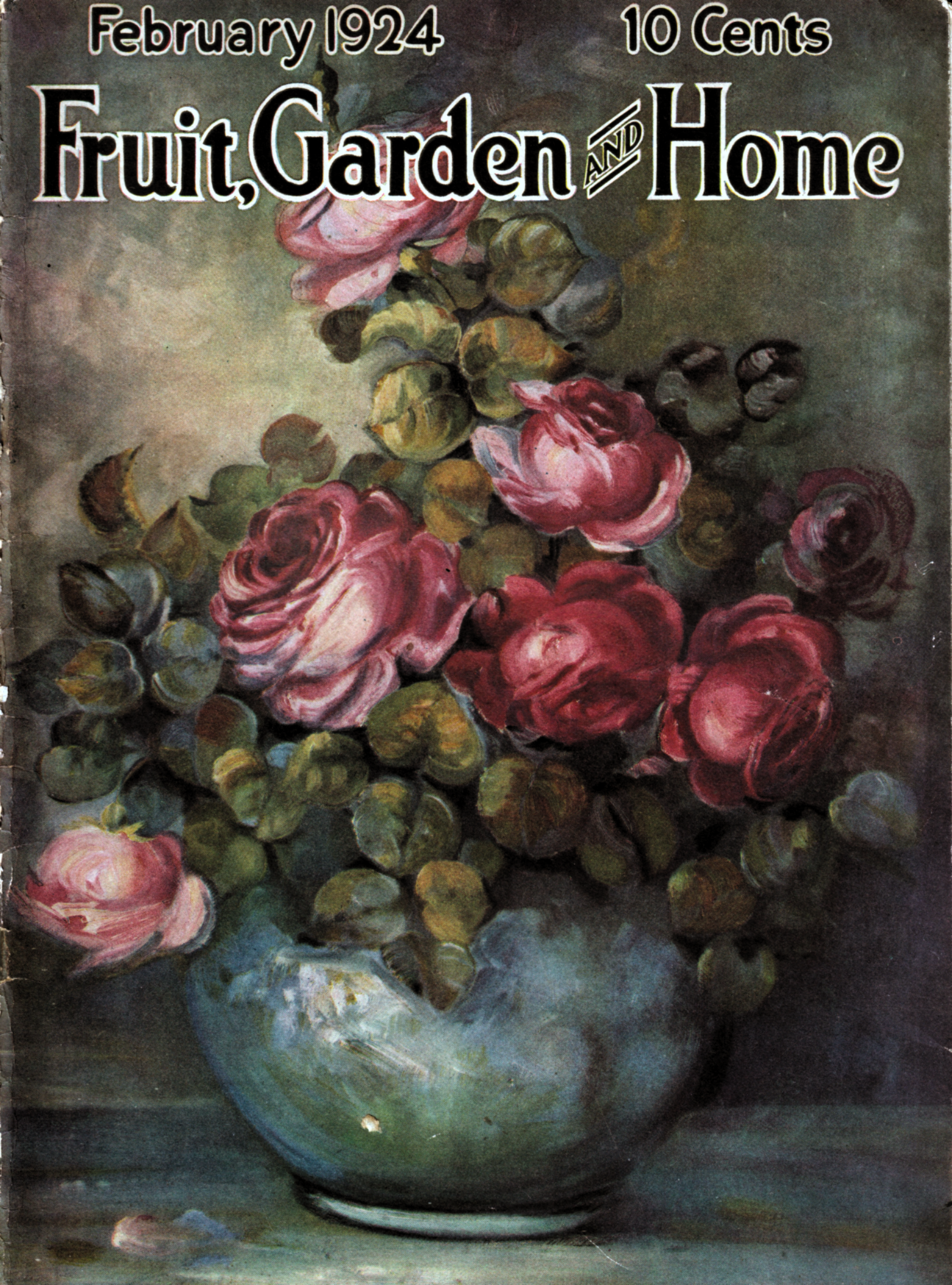
February 1924 10 Cents

Fruit, Garden and Home



Hatch More Eggs Per Setting

OF all the eggs set in the United States, one *half* never hatch. Why? Is hatching just luck? No! From nearly every egg you set, you can hatch a chicken! The reason so many setting eggs fail to hatch is just this: The average ration fed the parent bird is weak in the vitamins that provide the egg with the spark of life.

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Start right now to feed your hens Purina Poultry Chows. They give the hen the very stuff little chicks are made of. You'll hatch *more* chicks and *stronger* chicks. Order Purina Poultry Chows from your dealer or write us today.

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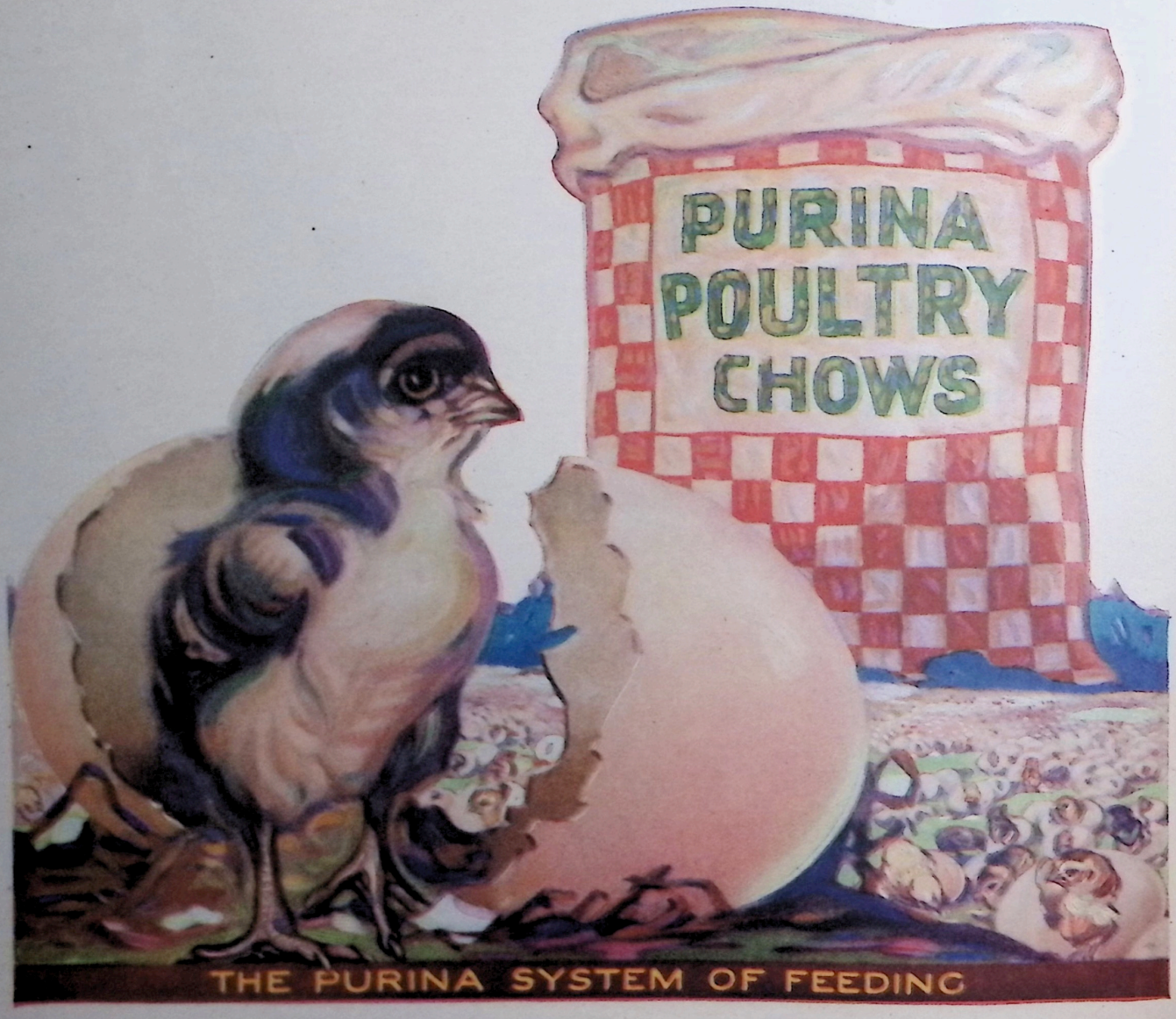
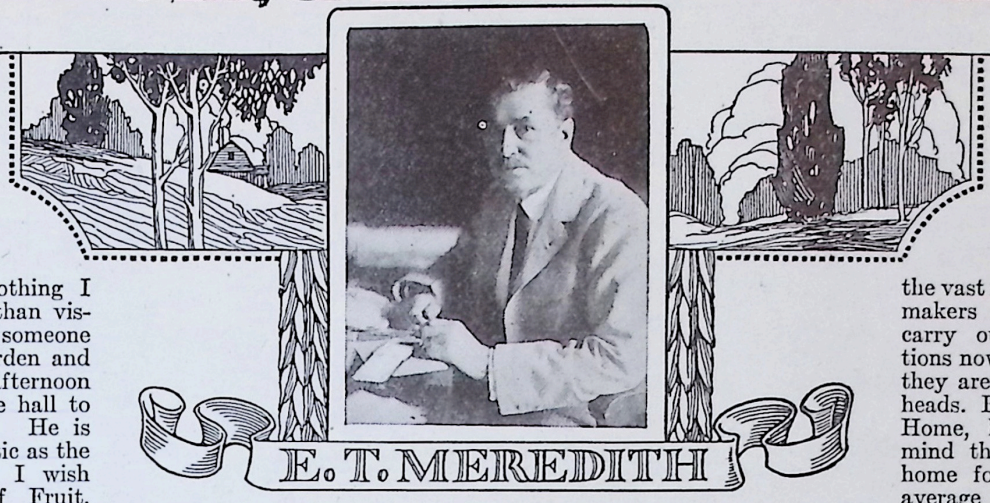


FRUIT, GARDEN AND HOME



E. T. MEREDITH

THERE is nothing I enjoy more than visiting with someone about Fruit, Garden and Home. So this afternoon I went down the hall to Sherlock's office. He is just as enthusiastic as the rest of us, and I wish every reader of Fruit, Garden and Home could visit him in his office and go over his file of material with him as I have just done. It would bring you a better conception of the care and purpose behind the making of an issue of Fruit, Garden and Home.

He was busily engaged in sorting his file of editorial matter for this issue. I asked Mr. Sherlock if it was not hard to find just the kind of matter he wanted for Fruit, Garden and Home; material he thought good enough, etc.; what test he applied to an article before he bought it; if he wasn't sometimes a bit "nervous" about the next issue, and a number of other questions that might occur to you if you visited him in his office.

"It was hard at first," he answered, "to find just the material we wanted. People who made writing their business had been in the habit of writing impractical stuff and making even a good story so long that we found it almost impossible to train them to our "slant" or viewpoint. Then, many wish to show off their wide range of knowledge and get a little "high-brow." While we, of course, insist upon wellwritten matter, we believe our readers want practical, worthwhile information and suggestions. We insist also that every article be the actual experience of the writer rather than a lot of theory. Some of our very best writers are our own readers; folks who never wrote for publication until we urged them to write down their homemaking experiences for us. From these two sources we have little difficulty getting the most practical and sensible kind of material."

Sherlock continued, "The experience test is important. Most magazines attempting to serve the homemakers of America merely suggest what I call 'a dream for the future,' because the vast majority of homemakers cannot afford to carry out their suggestions now. To most of us, they are away above our heads. Fruit, Garden and Home, however, has in mind the twelve million home folks who live in average homes in cities, towns and suburbs. They are anxious to do something now *within their means* to make their homes better. So the first test we apply to an article is: Does it suggest something our folks can do *now* to make their homes more comfortable and attractive?"

Mr. Sherlock's day is a constant round of planning to meet your future needs in every way possible. He is trying to anticipate your wants months in advance of the time when they will come to your attention, and present to you, in as simple and concise a way as possible, just the information and suggestion you will need. He has on hand over 275,000 words of these tips sent in by Fruit, Garden and Home readers from which to select the most vital suggestions for you each month.

He has been in nearly every section of the country the past year, calling on our readers, visiting them in their homes, seeing for himself what they have done, and suggesting to them that they pass on their experiences to you. He traveled 21,000 miles last year just to secure material like this for you. He made one trip to Washington, D. C., just to investigate an exceptional vegetable garden on a city lot there.

The care exhibited in the editorial department is typical of the care we are taking all along the line to make Fruit, Garden and Home your most valuable servant. The same care is exhibited in the advertising department. Every advertiser must have your confidence, so they are "selected" carefully and only the worthy are accepted. And the advertisers have been wonderful to us. They made this an 88-page book by spending $50,000 with us, every dollar of which we have put back into this number. We want their confidence in both of us rewarded and hope you will make your purchases of our advertisers.

E. T. M.

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E. T. MEREDITH, PUBLISHER AND MANAGING EDITOR
CHESLA C. SHERLOCK, EDITOR
L. S. GOODE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR
GENEVIEVE A. CALLAHAN, ASSOCIATE EDITOR
W. W. ARNOLD, ART EDITOR

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Renewal.—The date on the address label of each paper shows the time to which the subscription is paid and is the subscriber's receipt. The paper is paid for to and including the month of the year indicated on the label. If the date on the label is not changed upon receipt of the second paper after payment of subscription, or if any error is noted, subscriber will confer a favor by notifying us. In sending renewals always sign your order exactly as the name appears on address label.

How to Remit.—Send money by postal money order, express order, bank draft, check, or stamps to Fruit, Garden and Home, Des Moines, Iowa.

Change in Address.—When ordering a change in the address, subscribers should be sure to give their former as well as their present address, otherwise the address cannot be changed. This is a matter of importance both to you and to us.

Advertising Rates.—The advertising rates will be sent upon application.

Entered as second-class mail matter July, 1922, at the Des Moines, Iowa, post office, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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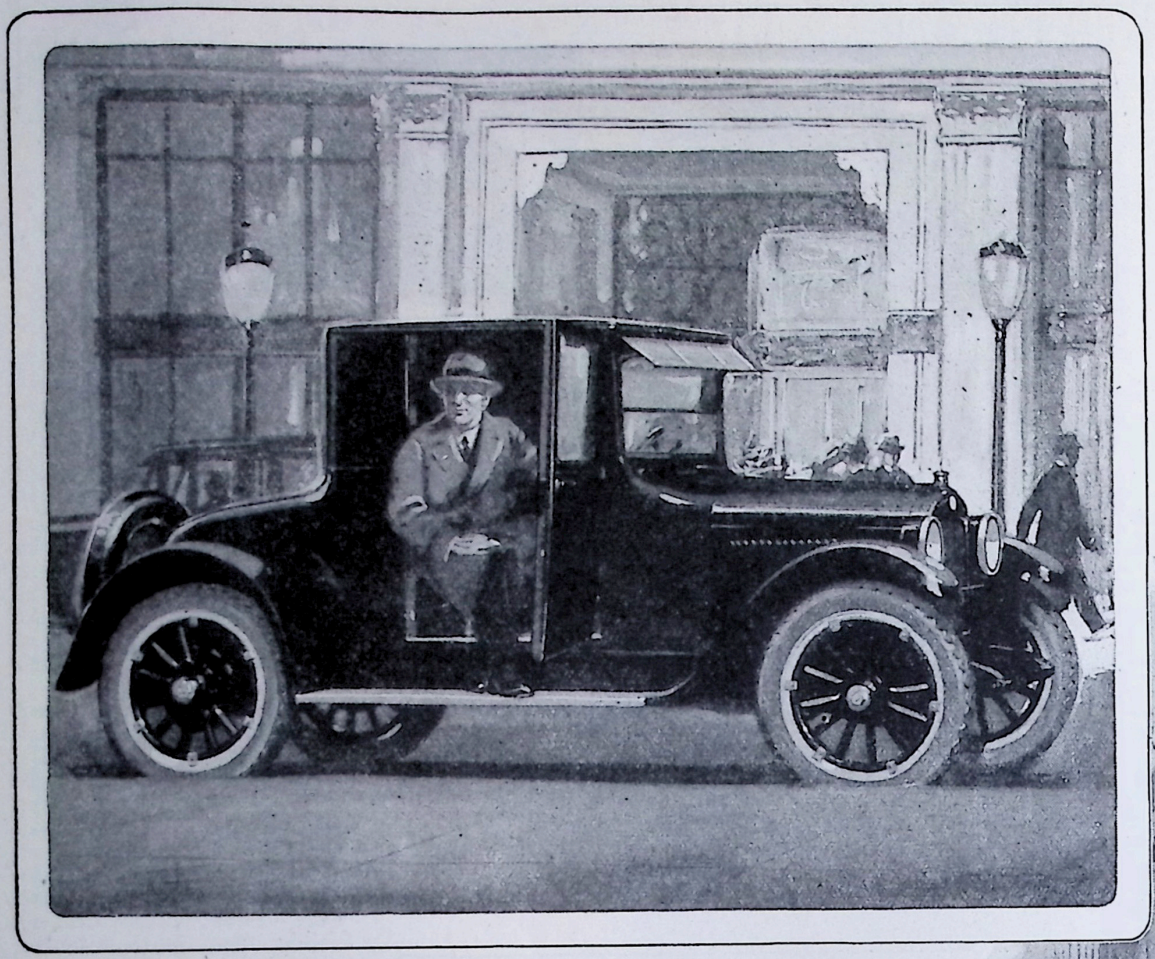


A business man's personal car right down to the ground—alive with the efficiency and the vigor so highly prized by men of affairs.

No car could possibly serve better in the continuous grind of a man's daily activities than this Hupmobile Two-Passenger Coupe.

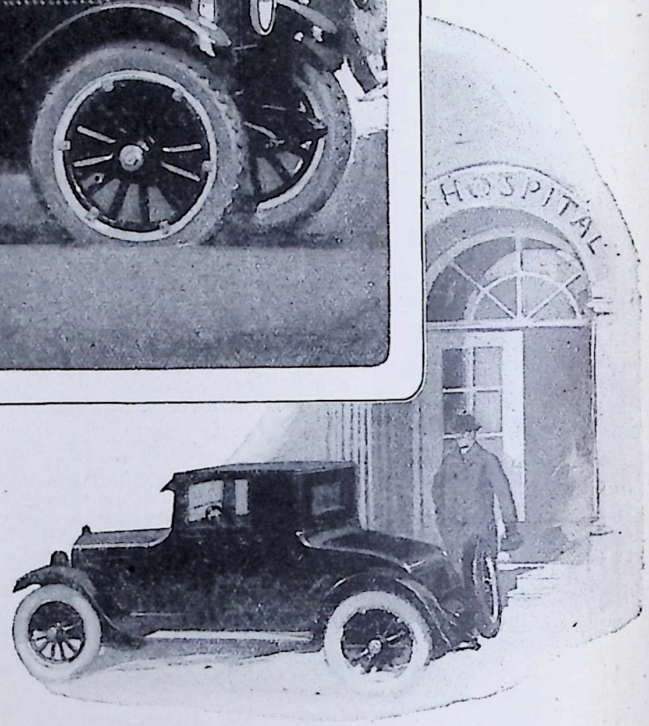
Built for precisely the kind of continuous and exacting service that an energetic man demands.

Built so well that it pays for itself over and over again in the time and the effort it saves every day of the year.

Fresh and ready each morning for the new day's work—rain or shine, winter and summer alike.

Already in use by large numbers of salesmen, doctors, contractors, and hundreds of others who thank their lucky stars for such a car as this.

Men who need a car in their daily work—and who know how much they need it—can do no better than to shift their burden to this handsome, thrifty Hupmobile.



The Car for

Salesmen Doctors Contractors

and all those thousands of men whose primary need is individual transportation

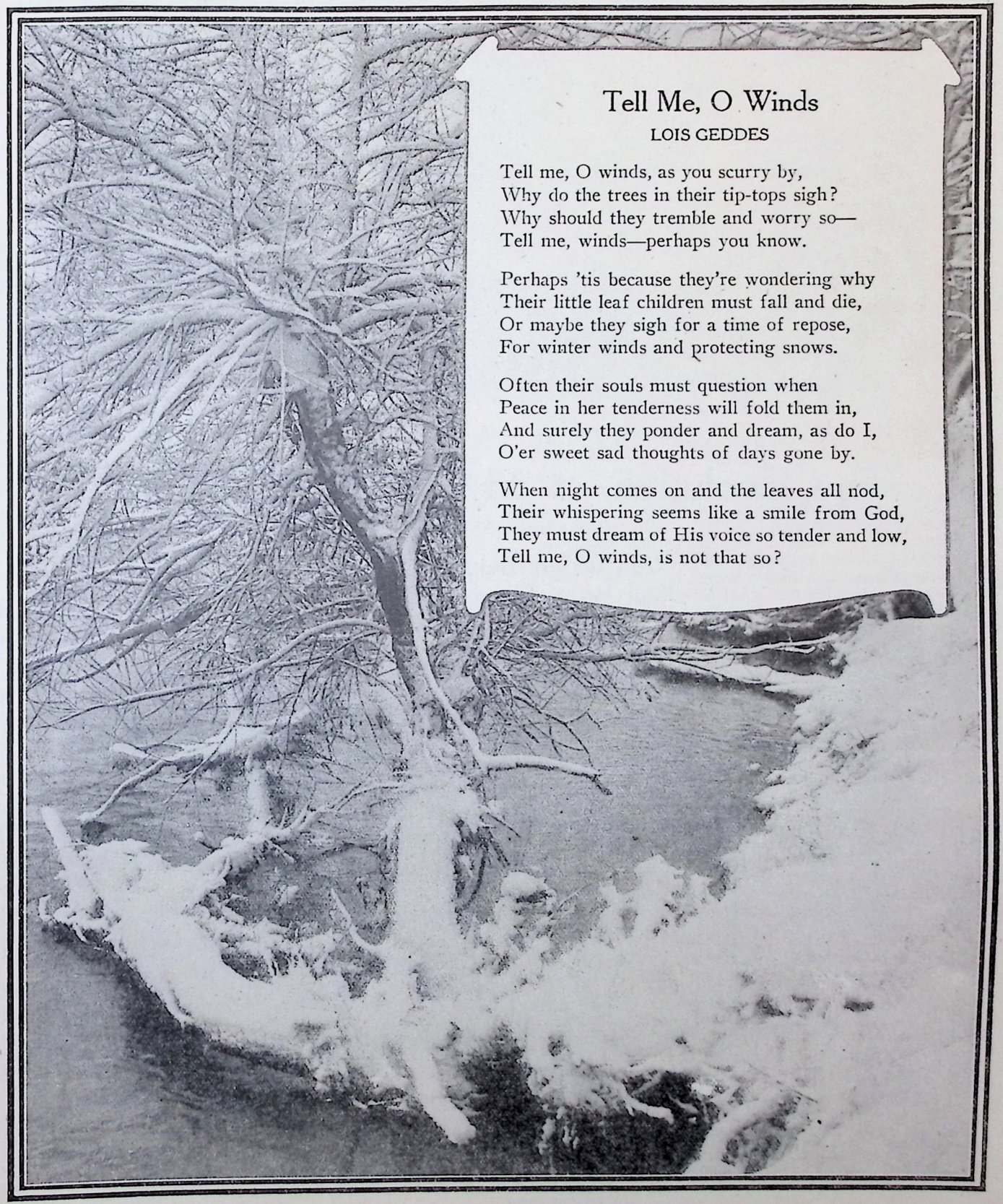
Doors 32 inches wide—windows adjustable—windshield cleaner—windshield adjustable for ventilation.

Ample room under rear deck for a couple of husky grips or sample cases. Space inside the car, back of the seat, for smaller sample cases, portfolios, physician's kit, and so on.

The New **Hupmobile**

FRUIT, GARDEN AND HOME

Vol. 2 No. 6



Tell Me, O Winds

LOIS GEDDES

Tell me, O winds, as you scurry by,
Why do the trees in their tip-tops sigh?
Why should they tremble and worry so—
Tell me, winds—perhaps you know.

Perhaps 'tis because they're wondering why
Their little leaf children must fall and die,
Or maybe they sigh for a time of repose,
For winter winds and protecting snows.

Often their souls must question when
Peace in her tenderness will fold them in,
And surely they ponder and dream, as do I,
O'er sweet sad thoughts of days gone by.

When night comes on and the leaves all nod,
Their whispering seems like a smile from God,
They must dream of His voice so tender and low,
Tell me, O winds, is not that so?

The garden five years after the house was finished

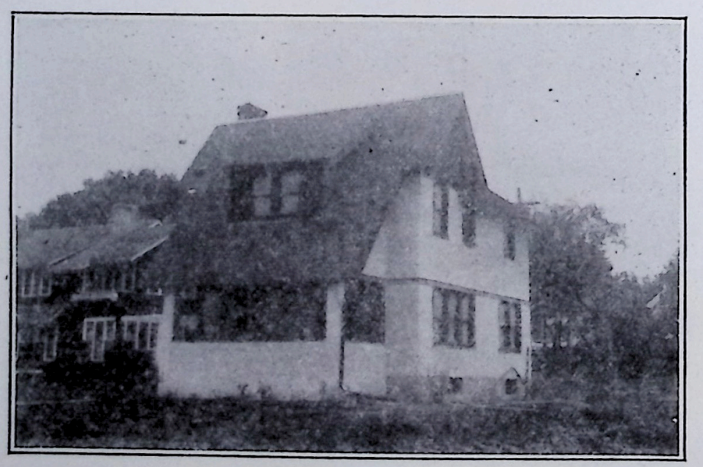
The Evolution of My City Lot Garden

ROMAINE B. WARE

"A Garden Makes a Home Out of a House for Us"

AFTER five years of married life spent in city apartments some friends convinced us that it would cost no more to have a little home in the newer residence section of the city and at the end of a few years we would have something besides rent receipts to show for the money we paid out. So we talked to the contractor who had built for our friends and he showed us what he could build for about what we thought we should spend. Then came the job of finding a lot. We looked at hilly lots and level ones and at last we found one on a new street that had not been completely graded. The real estate man assured us that it was just about one foot below grade and when the cellar was dug there would be dirt enough to fill it.

He was decidedly wrong on the grade, but it was just as well as I will point out later. We bought the lot and built a six-room house, and as we got acquainted with our neighbors found the man next door was quite a gardener. We moved in in January and when spring came I became very much interested in the numerous varieties of plants he had in his hardy border. He could call all the plants by their first names and took great delight in talking about such things as pyrethrum, uliginosum, platycodon grandiflorum, campanulas, aquilegia, and the like. It was the despair of my life how he could tell them all apart as they came thru the ground and I could not remember their names as long as it took him to tell them. His lot was about three times as large as ours and it seemed to me that he had about every kind of shrub and plant available. In the meantime we had our lot graded and found it was nearly three feet below grade, the house had been built back fifty feet from the street and it took all the dirt we had to grade across the front of the lot and put a terrace about eight feet wide along the side and rear. This left a space 30x50 feet across the rear of the lot and another space 25x70 feet along the south side of the house about two to three feet below grade. The soil at this original level was a heavy black clay loam about eighteen inches deep with a clay subsoil. It seemed a shame to fill this up and lose all that rich soil, so after studying the problem for a season, I decided to make it into a sunken garden.



A picture of the house before the garden developed it into the charming home it is now

That next winter I spent my time reading seed, plant, and nursery catalogs. I also searched the shelves of the public library and got much information there. That winter some friends asked me to join the Men's Garden club and the State Horticulture society. By this time I had become very ambitious and believed that with intensive cultivation I could make my little garden as much of an artistic success as my next-door neighbor had on his larger lot. When I came to clean

up the garden and lay it out I found there were a great many rocks and bowlders, both large and small, and with this three-foot terrace I conceived the plan of constructing a rock garden. Again I made use of the library. Then in advertisements, I found water lilies listed. Upon sending for the catalog and reading everything the library offered on water gardening I added a small pool to the rock garden. My neighbor had neither the rock nor the water garden nor did he have any suitable place to construct one.

As the garden developed, I found the terrace became a nuisance to care for, and when I had a chance to buy four loads of stone from an old foundation at almost nothing, I built a dry wall where the terrace had been and gained a space about 2x40 feet, besides relieving myself of the care of the grass terrace. The wall is now becoming covered with plants and is a great addition to the garden.

One of the first things I had to construct was stone steps to descend from the level of the lawn to the sunken garden. Next came the bird bath. I bought the bowl at a department store for a dollar and built the pedestal of cobblestones, using a heavy cedar post sunk about three feet to make it safe from falling over and saving the necessity of constructing a heavy foundation.

I then built a rose arbor or pergola to break the division between the side and rear garden. One of the first things I built was a lattice fence to keep out the undesirables and save the borders from being trampled by delivery boys and others who think that the shortest way is best. As the garden grew, I kept adding more and more and trying various combinations. One of the first lot of shrubs I planted was a row of common lilacs, (syringa vulgaris), seven of them for a hedge to hide an alley. They grew beautifully and had a few blooms, but as my knowledge and experience increased I found that the named French lilacs were much more satisfactory because they do not sucker, so I dug the plants out and replaced them with the finest French hybrids and now each year they are just loaded with immense trusses of deliciously scented bloom.

My neighbor was very generous; and in the spring, when he had to divide his clumps of perennials, he gave me a liberal start on many varieties. And, by the way, that is one of the greatest joys of gardening; you have a large surplus of plants each spring to help out your friends and neighbors.

The second fall after the garden was started, my neighbor suggested we plant some peonies, so we made up an order and I spent about eight dollars. Fortunately, we selected fairly good varieties and they bloomed very well. A few years after that the Northwest Peony and Iris society staged a beautiful peony show and I got the "bug" right. Today my little garden contains over two hundred clumps of peonies consisting of sixty of the finest varieties in the world. This past June as president of the Men's Garden club, it was my privilege to help entertain and stage the twentieth annual show of the American Peony society here in St. Paul. About one million blooms were shown and the visitors from all over the country pronounced it the greatest peony show ever held.

Iris, too, have a leading position in my little garden. There are about three hundred clumps in eighty different varieties.

One perennial that makes a grand show in June is the hardy larkspur or delphinium. I raised about seventy-five plants from seed and about fifty of them proved desirable types. Some grow eight feet tall and are the envy of all the neighbors.

Around the pool I planted ferns gathered from the woods and a few clumps of cardinal flowers (lobelia cardinalis). It may be found growing wild along streams. Another plant that grows well around the pool is astilbe; it seems to like wet feet. At one side, but where it will get plenty of moisture, I planted a large plant of hibiscus or marshmallow. This is said to be rather difficult to handle but it thrives here.

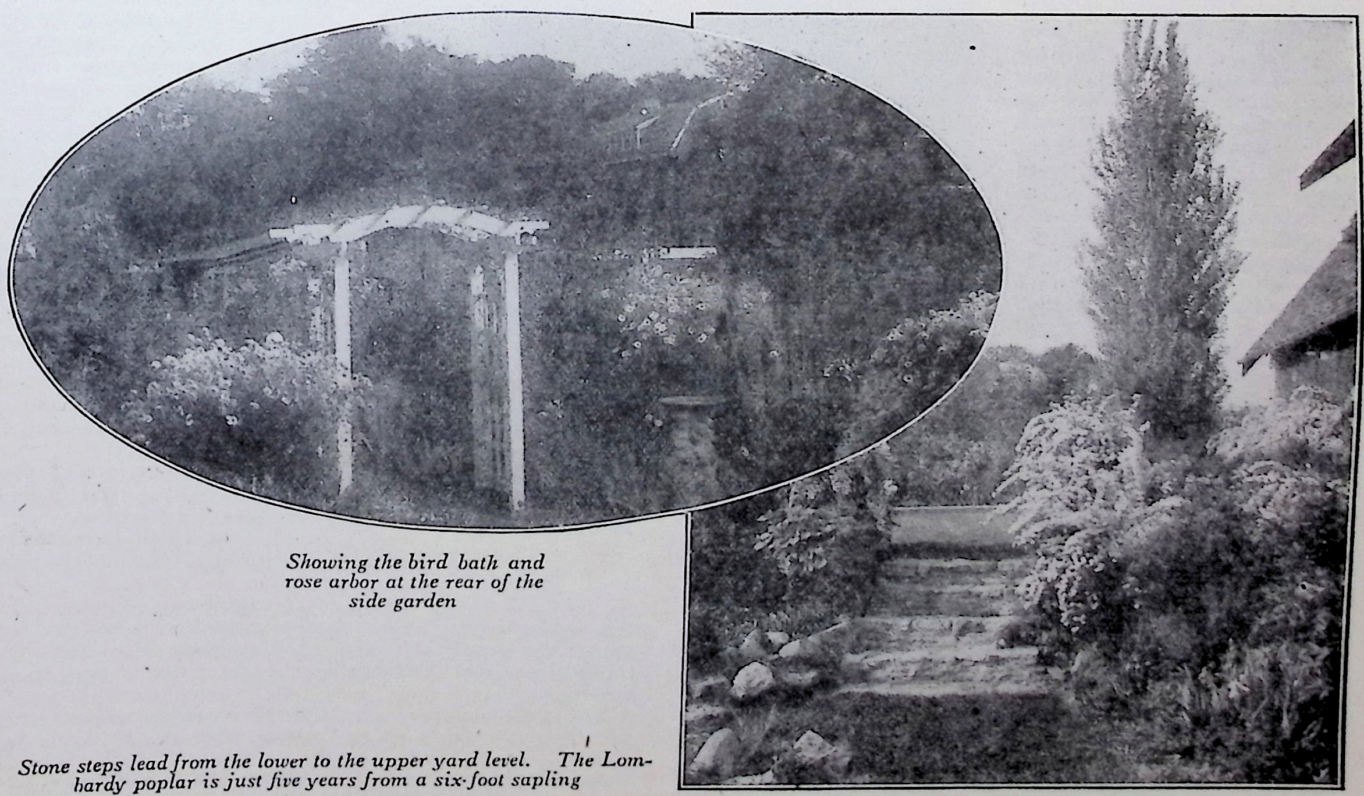
The spring is ushered in by a display of tulips, mostly Darwins, and narcissus. Then after they fade, iris and peonies hold forth, and before the peonies are gone the delphiniums blossom in all their stately grandeur. As they go, the hollyhocks burst forth. I grow only the single varieties. It seems to me they are so much more artistic. Before they are gone the hardy phlox start and truly they are indispensable. There are about fifteen varieties represented. Mme. Paul Dutrie, Elizabeth Campbell, W. C. Egan and G. A. Stroelin are my favorites. But we must not forget Miss Lingard; it blooms about three weeks ahead of the other phlox, and if cut back when the first bloom is over, it will give another display in the fall.

As the fall approaches, there are several plants that burst forth in mass formation, and make a grand final display. The hardy asters, boltonia, giant ox-eye daisy and helenium make a wonderful show.

And all thru the season there are hundreds of plants of annuals crowded in everywhere. Zinnias, calendulas, poppies, salpiglossis, sweet alyssum, cosmos, petunias and many others. They crowd each other and make masses of color that can be obtained in no other way.

The garden is laid out with a long narrow, straight, path of grass down the middle, and around the top of the rock or wild garden that is at the street end it is nearly hidden by shrubbery. The passerby can just get a glimpse of the masses of color, but the garden itself is almost entirely shut off from the street.

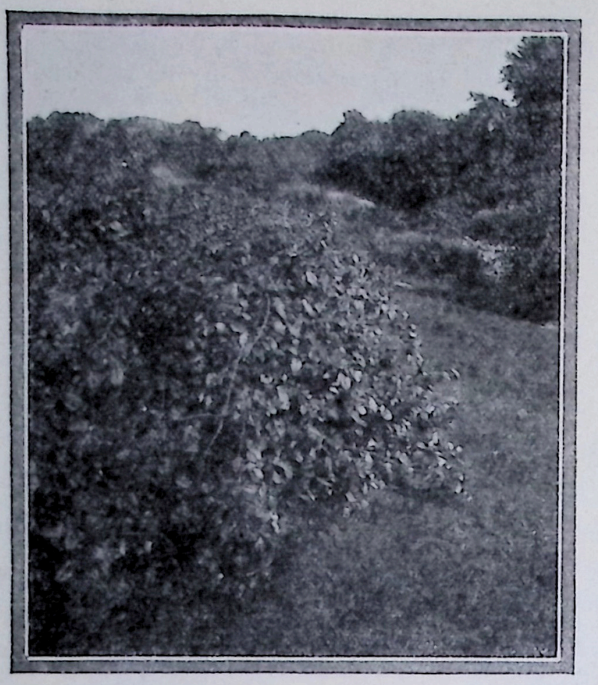
The pool of pink and blue waterlilies is the feature that seems to hold interest the longest. If the average amateur realized how very easy it is to grow these (*Continued on page 59*



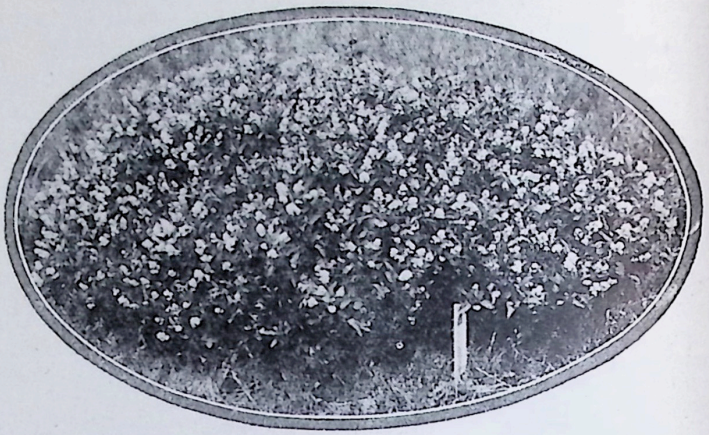
Showing the bird bath and rose arbor at the rear of the side garden

Stone steps lead from the lower to the upper yard level. The Lombardy poplar is just five years from a six-foot sapling

This Article Will Aid You In Planting That Unruly Spot In Your Yard



Prairie Rose is "Old Faithful" in a sunny exposed situation where soil is likely to be dry



The delicate flowers and foliage of New Jersey Tea, in addition to the fact that it thrives on sandy soil and in shade or sunshine, make it especially desirable for foundation planting or for grouping with larger shrubs

Trusty Shrubs for Trying Sites

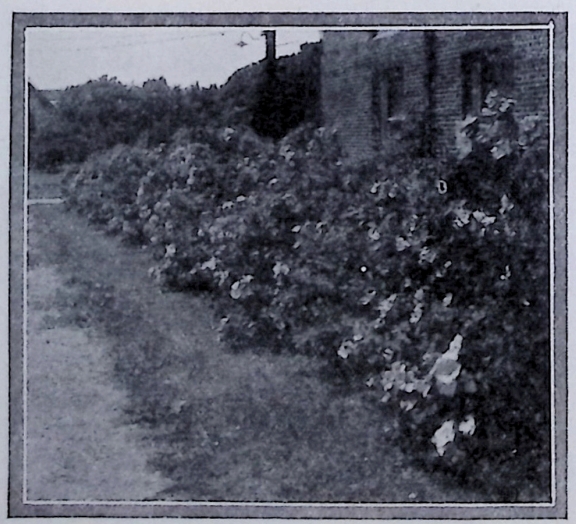
FRANZ A. AUST
Associate Professor of Lanscape Design, University of Wisconsin

AND there are plenty of locations which are annoying to patience and nerves and even to a sweet disposition when one is desirous of growing flowers and shrubs and trees on his home grounds.

Take a sandy soil, for instance. Why spend years of effort and a mint of money for fertilizer and watering apparatus in the hope of growing what everybody else plants on a different kind of soil? Instead, make a unique sandy soil dooryard. There are beautiful shrubs which are especially adapted to light soils, and, once planted, they will thrive with the least possible amount of effort and care. Where the fragrant sumach is hardy, this is one of the best of the higher-growing shrubs for dry sandy soils. While it is a bit flamboyant for use to any great extent on small home grounds, for larger dooryards its foliage is quite in good taste, and in fall its gorgeous scarlet offsets any other faults it may possess. Prairie rose is a good combination with sumach, and it is able to stand dry soil and drouth nearly as well as the other. Staghorn sumach, distinguished from the fragrant by its rough bark and its larger growth, is also a sandy soil lover. It is excellent to use where one cares for a shrub that is almost a tree.

Two shrubs which are near-vines, our native bittersweet and the matrimony vine (lycium), are likewise fond of light soils. Bittersweet is really a vine, and lycium may be trained to twining habits. Either may be used with other shrubs as a foundation planting. Both plants are attractive far into the fall for outdoor color; bittersweet sprays with their orange berries are decorative in living room or dining room for many a month; while the matrimony vine harvests a wealth of blossoms in late summer and of berries in the autumn.

Native bittersweet is dioecious, and the two plants must be placed near each other; otherwise the fruit will not mature. Or the branches of the one plant may be grafted to the other, making it monoecious. This plan has been tried out with success on the campus at the University of Wisconsin. Sweet gale or candleberry, called bayberry in the South, is one of the several low-growing shrubs which seem to laugh at hardships. This shrub will endure almost any amount of exposure, and even the most barren soil will foster it. Candleberry, or bayberry, has little white berries coated with wax which it was found, long ago, could be removed by boiling the berries. The wax could then be used for making candles and to some extent for making soap. The foliage of bayberry or candleberry is glossy dark green and very fragrant, and it makes an altogether pleasant addition to one's dooryard. Strong healthy plants can always be secured from a reliable nurseryman.



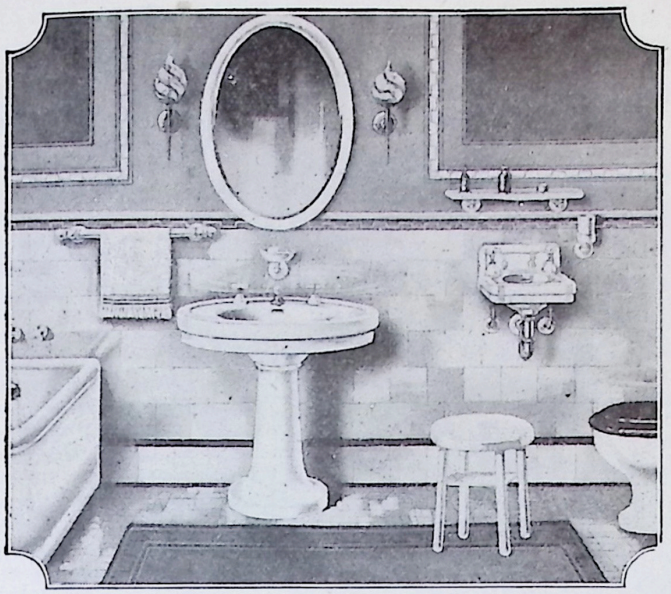
Native bittersweet with its graceful twining habits is a sandy soil lover. Until late in the fall it is attractive for outdoor color

One of the finer low-growing shrubs is New Jersey Tea (ceanothus americanus). This makes a dainty foundation planting for sandy soils. Or it is excellent when grouped in front of shrubs of higher habits of growth. New Jersey Tea flowers in both white and lavender, and its blossoms come on obligingly about the middle of July after the spring and earlier summer flowers have faded. This shrub has another good quality, too; it will thrive in either shade or sunshine.

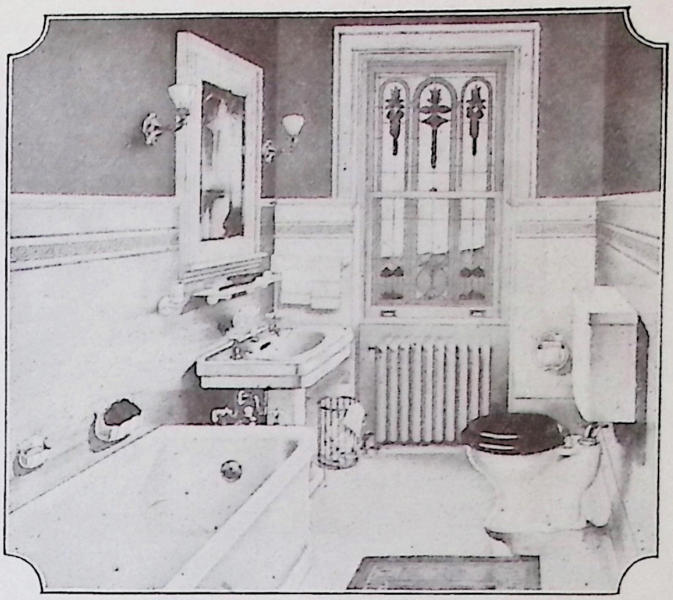
Of the smaller tree forms, dwarf willow, which grows to ten or twelve feet in height, deserves mention for its shapely grace and beauty of color as an addition to the sandy home grounds. Pin cherry, too, is a small tree which is hardy and worthy of a place in the shrub border.

Excepting for New Jersey Tea, the shrubs which have so far been mentioned are for sunny situations. Shady spots on any soil, and especially on a difficult sandy site, are another problem, if one wishes to get the very best results.

The low blueberry, from six to twelve inches in height, grows vigorously in shady spots. Alpine currant does fairly well. And where coralberry is hardy, its delicate foliage grows profusely without the aid of sunshine. (*Continued on page 70*



Some people have conceived a dislike for using the regular wash-stand for washing teeth. A specially designed one is shown.



Note the lights at either side of the mirror, the basket for the soiled towels and the built-in feature for the soap

Getting the Most From Your Bathroom

ESTELLE H. RIES

Equipment That Will Increase Your Convenience and Comfort

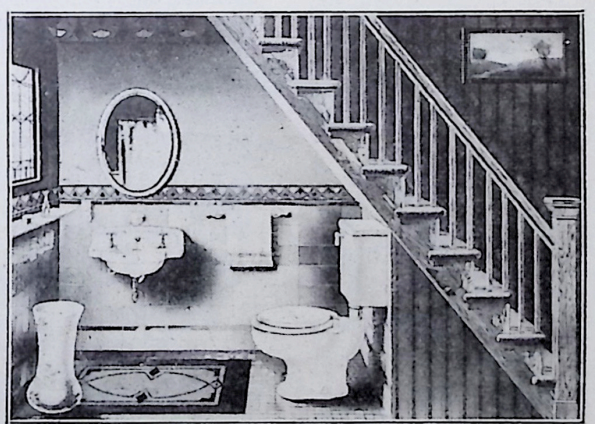
THE practice of bathing reaches back to the earliest times in the existence of the human race and has had a number of curious phases in its long career. Among the Egyptians, it was carried on as a religious rite. Man, it was thought, ought to present himself pure in body as well as soul when he engaged in the service of his god. In Rome, altho warm baths had long been in use, it was only at a later period that they were extensively adopted, and then the increase and spread of luxury had driven the primitive motive of bathing into the background and public baths were looked upon as places of general resort for pleasure. The ancient Germans, on the other hand, were fond of the cold river bath, and when Roman luxury was driven out by German habits, baths ceased to be of public importance. In England, France and Germany, public baths were long unknown, and it was during the crusades that brought east and west into contact that Europeans became acquainted with eastern methods.

Until the fifteenth century at least, community health and sanitation were beyond common experience. One might any day walk along the streets and see someone dump slops out of a second-story window. Refuse was allowed to accumulate wherever it might fall, and Mark Twain only a relatively few years ago said of his travels in the small outlying districts of Germany that the wealth of a man was indicated by the size of his manure pile, for the more horses and cattle, the more manure was on display. Bathrooms that bore any resemblance to those of today were first looked upon as a wild eccentricity of earls and noblemen, and then as an extravagance of sinful expensiveness, bringing a maze of messy, leaky pipes into the house to loosen the plaster of ceilings, flood the floors and freeze up and burst in cold weather.

Forty years ago the bathtub was a boxed-in wooden structure with a tin or copper lining. An ordinary combination bath faucet and a rubber stopper on a chain made up its chief equipment. The lavatory was usually a wooden chest of drawers surmounted by a marble slab and hollowed at the top to admit a tin basin. The toilet was of a type known as the pan closet, supplied by an overhead tank also boxed in. The seat of it was usually made by the house carpenter. Pipes and other fixtures were closed in behind or beneath so that dust accumulated without restriction. The same equipment was common to both the plain and the expensive house, and if distinction was required, it always took the form of more carving or paneling in the woodwork, and the emphasis was laid on ornament rather than sanitary considerations.

Today, rather than elaborate carving, simplicity is the end and aim. It is indeed necessary if one is to keep the bathroom clean, for the dampness, steam and splashing around are a strenuous tax upon the wearing qualities of the room's equipment.

As far as possible, the modern bathroom has no angular corners. The walls and floor come together in curves, and the bathtubs and other equipment also curve so that no sediment may lodge in crevices, and water may be readily wiped away.



A washroom under the stair wall saves the time and effort of climbing stairs and is a great convenience to family and guests. Part of partition is cut away to show fixtures.

The walls and floors are usually of tile, altho other materials to be discussed elsewhere in this article are also serviceable. It is well for a tile floor to have a drain, altho this is not practicable when the floor is of wood or covered in cork or linoleum. Tile for floors comes in small mosaic form from one to two and one-half inches, in hexagonal or other pleasing shapes, and white is the usual and best choice of color. The border of the floor may be tiled in a different pattern, using color if desired, to give interest and relieve any sense of monotony. Tile for the walls is ordinarily larger, either square or rectangular, some five inches long and with glazed surface. This may be varied with border tiles at the base and at the level of the window sill. These, like the floor border, may also be tinted or variously designed, and should conform in color and spirit with that of the floor.

Many people feel that an all white bathroom is very cold and uninviting. The fact remains that the best practice as manifested in the products of manufacturers today is all for white; it is even customary to use pure white for curtains if they are required. The only place where the tiled room has color is in the border tiles and such supplementary accessories as bath mat and uniform medicine bottles. Of course the glistening

glassware and the necessary hardware will play in the light and give a feeling of life and color, too.

If wall paper is used—and it may well be without sacrificing the proprieties—varnished tile patterns may be had that will prove entirely serviceable. In that case, color is more of a possibility, altho white is also obtainable in this finish. If the bathroom wall is painted, the color may be cream, or gray or faint blue or green, or any other, tint to be determined by the location of the room and the sort of light it has. It should, if possible, however, be tiled at least five-eighths of the way up before the painted surface begins.

A substitute for tile is lincrusta wallpaper which is less expensive and very durable and waterproof. It may be hung upon any background and is applied like wallpaper. Sanitas is also highly recommended. It costs still less than lincrusta and wears indefinitely for years on end. It has an oilcloth character and is both washable and colorfast. Tile patterns are available in both lincrusta and sanitas, so that a "tiled" bathroom is after all possible with small expenditure.

A linoleum floor covering is a very satisfactory one. If it is properly laid, structurally as part of the floor, it will give years of service. Since it is also readily cleaned, a light color may be had that will accent the cleanliness of the room.

Built-in bathtubs have superseded all other sorts. They are about five inches lower than the older patterns that stood on legs, and are correspondingly easier to get in and out of. There is no space underneath the built-in bathtub for dust to collect, so that money is pleasantly saved by the fact that it is not necessary to tile or cover the floor under the tub, or decorate that part of the wall into which it sets. When built-in tubs are used, it is a good plan to have side braces in the wall to assist one in rising, as the tub is slippery and awkwardness is not unusual. Bathtub and washstand fixtures should as far as possible be of one piece with curved angles to facilitate cleaning.

Shower baths should be made part of every bathroom equipment, connected either with the bathtub itself, or placed in a separate closet, three sides of which are enclosed, and the fourth open for air and entrance. This arrangement requires a floor drain. A valve is available that mixes hot and cold water instantly to the desired temperature, and another regulates its pressure. Further improvement is had in placing the shower head at an angle so as not to wet the hair.

Little nickel should be exposed thruout the bathroom as it constantly requires polishing and attention. Most of the accessories formerly of this material may now be had of vitreous china or porcelain. Lavatories today are equipped with a combination water supply fitting which consists of two china handle controls for the hot and cold water, supplying the mixed tempered water thru one spout, thus permitting the user to wash in running water. In all lavatories it is desirable to have fairly long spigots so that one may hold his hands conveniently under them. Some spigots make such an abrupt turn down, parallel with the wall, that there is no chance to get directly under the waterflow.

Lavatories may be attached to the wall at variable heights to avoid stooping over them. Just as the kitchen in the modern house is placed with the realization that its use need not imply a backache, so, too, the lavatory should be sufficiently high to permit of a shampoo without bending over double, and for ordinary comfort in washing.

The time has passed when but one bathroom suffices for the modern house. While many homes no longer new do make shift with only one, those who are now building do not regard it as unusual to have one for every bedroom in the house. A frequent practice, and usually a satisfactory one, is to have one bathroom between two bedrooms, with a door leading into each. This is convenient unless both rooms are apt to require it at once.

A decidedly sensible purpose is served by having the water-closet outside of the bathroom proper, so that its use may not be debarred while bathers monopolize the bathroom. The water-closet may have a door leading into the bathroom and another leading into the hall. It should, of course, be well ventilated and lighted. Further convenience is had by the presence of an extra lavatory in the closet. It is also very much of a comfort to have an extra lavatory in the bedroom, appointed with a small medicine closet and a towel rack. A thing like this, if not in the bedroom itself, serves a good purpose in a passageway between the communicating rooms of mother and children. Every guest room should have one of these if it lacks a complete bathroom adjoining. Special bedroom sizes may be bought with shields for the wall, and are simple of installation.

Full bathing and toilet facilities should be provided for the help and should be located not at a point in the basement removed from their bedrooms, but as close to them as possible. At least one bathroom and water-closet should be on every sleeping floor of the house, and on the main floor it will conserve much step climbing and much time if there is a lavatory and water-closet tucked away under the stair-way. Noiseless plumbing may be had here that is very satisfactory, and indeed noiseless plumbing is much to be appreciated thruout the house. The lavatory under the stairs must, of course, receive outside light and ventilation.

The right valve is vital to good plumbing. Often plumbing troubles are due to the light weight, cheaply constructed valves commonly used. Costly repairs and the liability of damage to floors and furnishings thru leakage can be largely forestalled if proper and recom- (*Continued on page 52*

BETTER AND MORE USEFUL THAN EVER IS THE BIG MARCH NUMBER OF FRUIT, GARDEN AND HOME.

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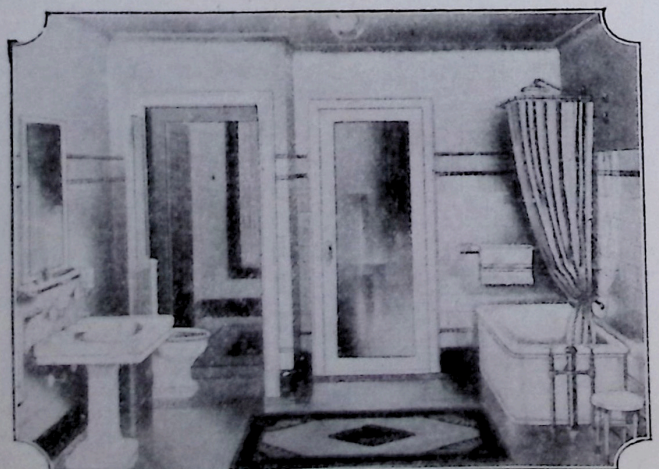
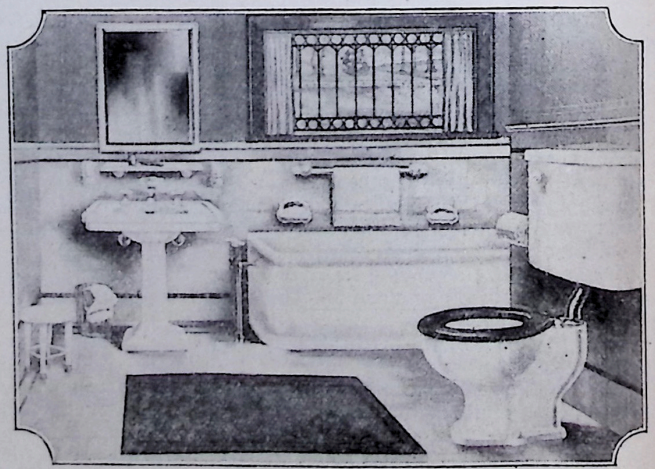
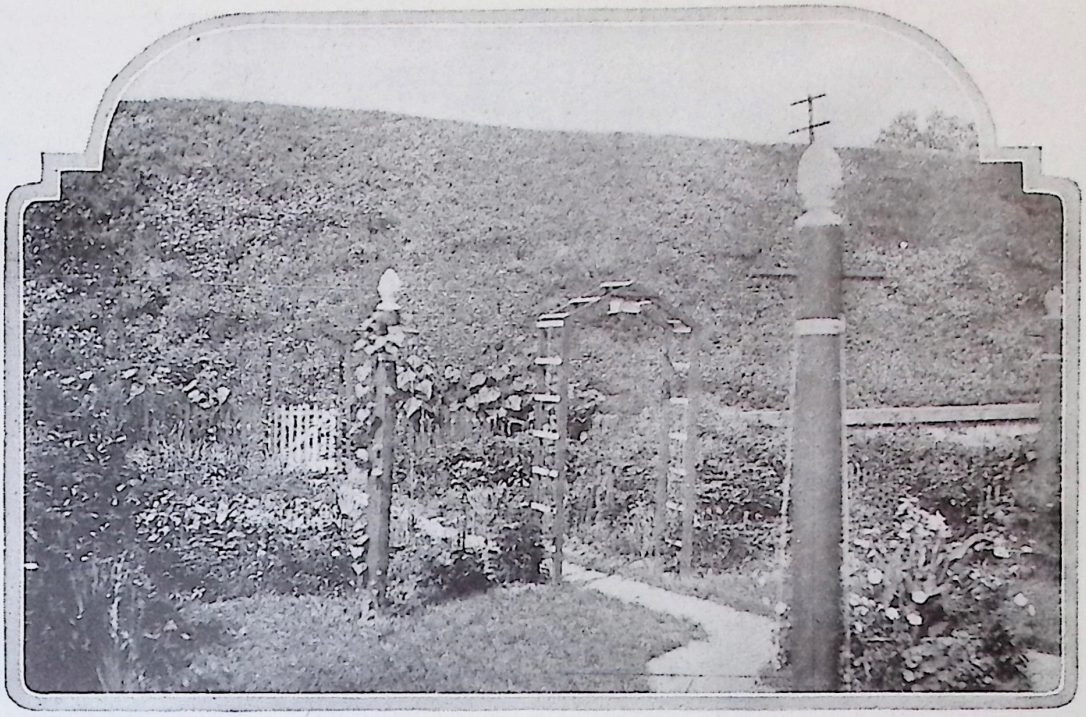


Notice the linen closet with full length mirror, the shower bath, and the good type of floor and wall



A wide, high window of this design is good. The wall is papered above the tile. The built-in tub is set back in a recess



A portion of the garden before the arches were covered

Our First Garden a Success

CHAS. F. MAY

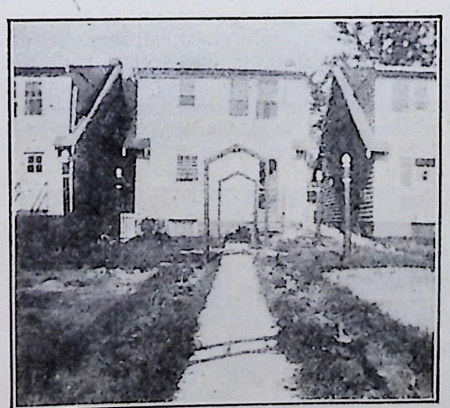
"Nothing Could Give Us as Much Beauty and Pleasure as Flowers"

WE moved from New York City to Yonkers in the fall of 1920; too late to do anything but plan and lay out our flower beds. We spent the winter in anticipation of what we would do in the spring. We had never had a garden before, having always lived in New York City, and a city man does not get much experience in garden work or in building fences. I decided to tackle the job myself owing to the high cost of carpenters and other workmen.

I purchased the lumber, and started in to sink post holes and put up the fence, and found out it was not as difficult a job as I anticipated.

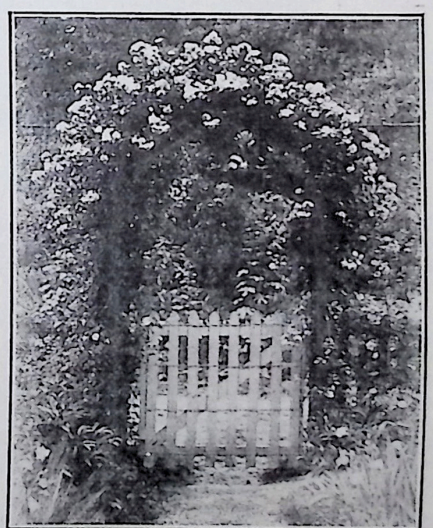
I then put up three arches over the center path, one at the back gate, one half way up the garden and one near the house.

After buying the rose bushes, gladiolus, bulbs, flower and vegetable seeds, and manure for fertilizer, we calculated the entire cost to be about seventy-five dollars. I do not count in the few garden tools we have. My aunt, who had a large place in New Jersey supplied us with most of our perennials, lilies and climbing roses, which, of course, did not make enough growth to give us many flowers during the season of 1921. We had to depend on annuals and hybrid tea roses, which filled our garden with glorious blooms all summer.



How the garden looked the first season

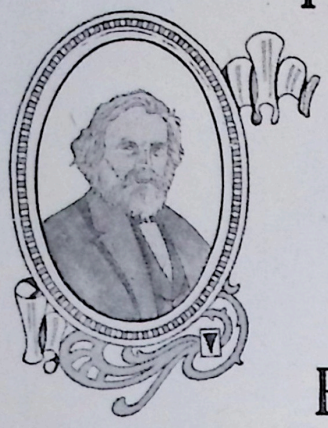
During 1921 the climbing roses covered our arches and the fence on the north and west sides of the garden. At arch No. 1 we planted a yellow rambler and clematis paniculata so that we would have more flowers than the rambler alone would give, the clematis blooming in late August and September and lasting until frost. On arch No. 2 are a white Dorothy Perkins and Halleana honeysuckle which blooms on and off all summer; on No. 3, a pink Dorothy Perkins rose. In 1922 the roses on the arches and the perennials in bed No. 4 were in full bloom in the spring. We had columbine digitalis, platycodon spirea, white and pink hardy pinks, sweet william, canterbury bells, iris Germanica and Japanese, lilium sigrinum hemerocallis flava, and kwanso, perennial phlox, red, pink, and white; several peonies and four hybrid tea roses in each bed. Both beds have a border of old-fashioned johnny-jump-ups.

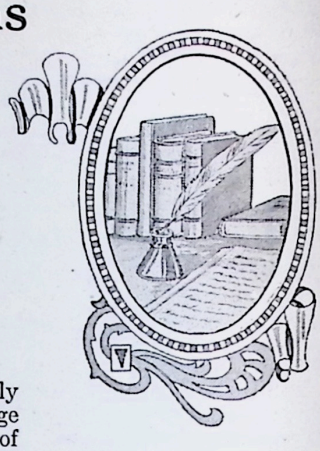


The gate at the rear of the garden is covered with Dorothy Perkins roses

In bed No. 5 we planted hybrid tea roses about four feet apart with annuals in between, asters, zinnias, scabiosa salpiglossis, petunias, verbena, various straw flowers for winter bouquets, and in the corners of the beds, cosmos and coreopsis, which we found out the birds were very fond of, when they went to seed. In the north bed we also have a few perennials, shasta daisy, chrysanthemums, white yellow, and red; phlox, bleeding heart, phlox subulata, and primulas. Planted along the fence on the same side, and covering it, are three rambler roses, a Dr. Van Fleet, an excelsa and a Dorothy Perkins. On the fence in the rear on either side of the arch are a crimson rambler and a tausendschon. Outside of the fence is a row of hollyhocks in all colors. We were able to plant outside as there is a private road for the use of the house owners on our street who have cars. The hollyhocks peeping over the fence make a wonderful background. In the back (*Continued on page 64*

Homes of Famous Americans





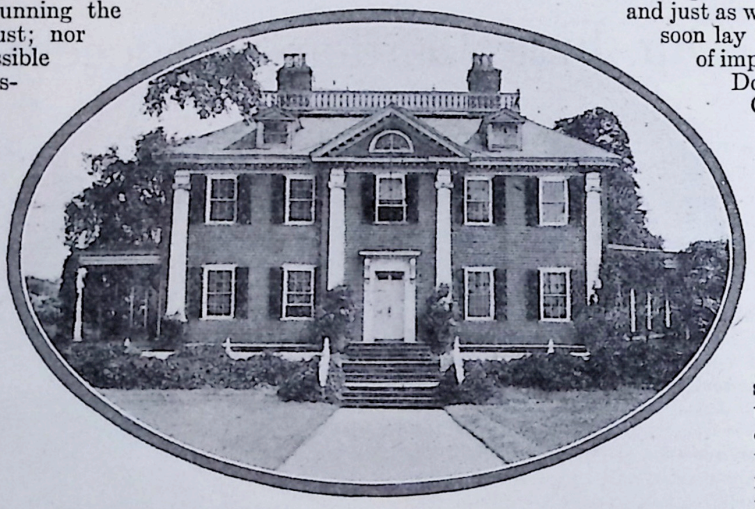
CHESLA C. SHERLOCK

Craigie House

Each month we will visit the home of a famous American. These visits will take us all over the country, and into every period of history from early Colonial days down to the present. Perhaps, in these intimate glimpses into the home-life of our great men and women, we will find even a greater appreciation for our own homes and their influence upon us.

POETS are, and commonly have been, alone and apart from the rest of mankind. The world has had little time for their flights of fancy, or even for their nuggets of philosophy . . . until too late. It is a material world, a world which believes or values little that it cannot see, or feel, or touch; being a material world, it cannot get over the idea that men who do not work with their hands do not work at all. And so it ignores or persecutes its greatest geniuses. It is a strange paradox that the surest way to win the approbation of the world is to practice the most monumental selfishness; seek to serve the race, or put a song in their hearts, or lighten their burdens, and you are passed up, given the laugh.

Longfellow was a striking exception to this somewhat general rule. He did not starve in a garret, or come into his greatest popularity long years after his death. He was not a recluse, shunning the world in instinctive distrust; nor was he a weaver of impossible tales, or a chanter of an austere Muse. He was a man of the world; a man who wrote in his diary, during his most productive years, that "fully half my evenings are spent in social life in Boston;" a man who dined out almost every evening, whose callers ran to twenty or more a day; a man who traveled much in Europe, who once wrote, "I am almost killed with the kindnesses shown me, and I have met everyone here that I would most care to meet." He was on intimate terms with all the literary masters of all time; he spoke and wrote some ten or twelve languages as fluently as English, and his translations from other languages are said to be unexcelled for literary excellence, especially metrical translations.



Craigie House, the home of Longfellow, was Washington's headquarters during the siege of Boston

Material want was practically unknown by him in all his long life. From his mother he inherited his love for poetry, music and Nature; while from his father, an attorney, he inherited a strain of Yankee shrewdness which did not countenance the letting go of one thing until the footing on the other hand was assured. Immediately upon his graduation from college he was appointed a professor of modern languages by his alma mater and given more than a year abroad to fit himself for the post. From that time, until after his literary earnings made him a wealthy man, he continued to lecture on modern languages. It is true that he complains in his diary almost constantly of the work and apparently was irked by it almost to desperation, but small boys having a taste for cake are impatient when they must eat other and more substantial fare. Even great artists sometimes imagine that they could live and thrive entirely in the higher and more ethereal realms, but the very discipline of humdrum affairs only serves to whet the appetite and sharpen the perception for the particular mental hobby given each of us. It follows as night the day that to have life ideal and just as we would like it to be would soon lay the race down in the dust of impotency.

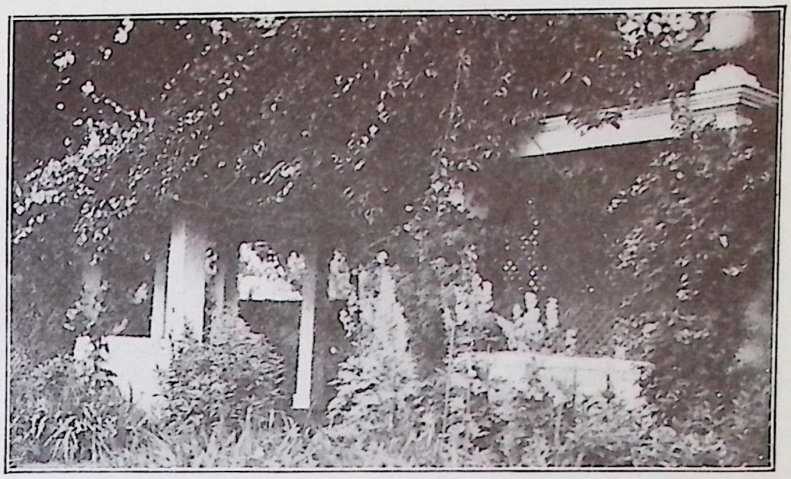
Down on Brattle Street, in Cambridge, is the famous old "Craigie House," for many years the home of Longfellow and now presided over by his granddaughter. Before Longfellow acquired it, it was owned by a number of persons, among them the eccentric Widow Craigie, whose husband had been commissary general in Washington's army. General Craigie doubtless was a good provider — for Washington's men—for he held his rank thruout the war, but like many good men who can serve others efficiently and with foresight he had no genius when it came to his own affairs. Following the war, in the mad rush to "put up a front" and impress the neighbors with his station in life, the good general wasted his substance in right riotous living. When the will was duly read and probated, it was found that his proud widow had not a sou with which to keep up the pace he had set; nay, all she had was the roof over her head—and right thankful she doubtless was that General Craigie had been taken to his rest before it, too, was gone.

From the rear lot line, looking back toward the flower garden and house

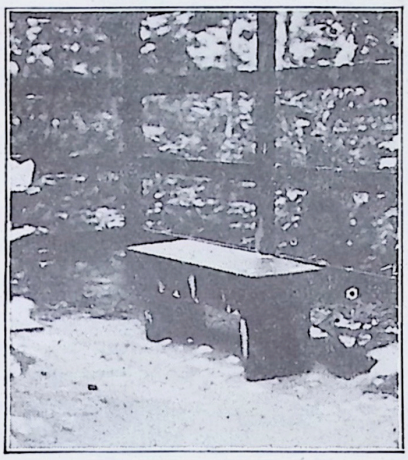
The side lawn is exquisite from every point of view. Flower garden in rear

The Widow Craigie was reduced from her proud state to taking in boarders, and her sensitiveness about it made her seem very "eccentric" to those about. Students were not admitted, only unmarried professors and young gentlemen of business. It was strictly a stag affair, and the good widow presided over the house in feudal style. When one is rich, or has caste or ancestors, one may be "eccentric" without being ludicrous; but to be poor and somewhat contrary to custom is to be just a plain fool.

When the young professor of modern languages came to the Widow Craigie looking for lodging, the good dame turned him down flat. In the first place, she thought he was a student, and in the second, he hadn't been properly introduced. The future master of the house turned away in disappointment, for the lofty majesty of the place had already gathered him in, just as it does everyone who first sees it. It chanced, just as Longfellow was leaving, to come out that he was the author of "Outre Mer." The widow grasped his coat-tails quickly and drew him in, and saved her name for posterity! For she had taken a great liking for that book.

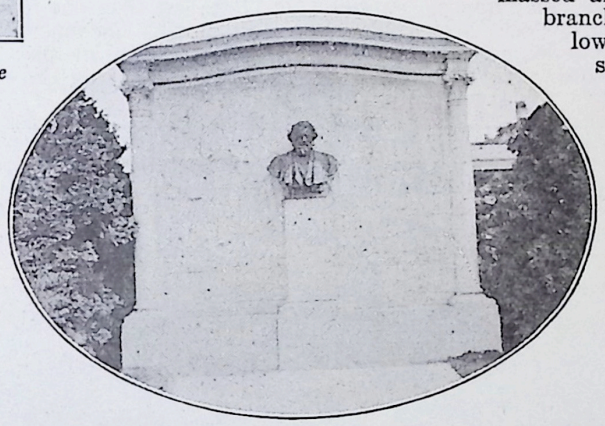


The summer house flanks the garden and overlooks it. It is a rare retreat and will comfortably accommodate forty or fifty people



One of the little nooks concealed in the shrubbery at the rear of the lot

Some years before, when Boston town was in the midst of great events, Craigie House had been the headquarters thru one whole winter of General Washington. Indeed, he and Mistress Martha dwelt there in real style during the winter of 1775. Just down the street a few blocks is the site of Washington Elm, where the young Virginian assumed command, and diagonally across Harvard Common is the spot where the rebels assembled the night before Bunker Hill.



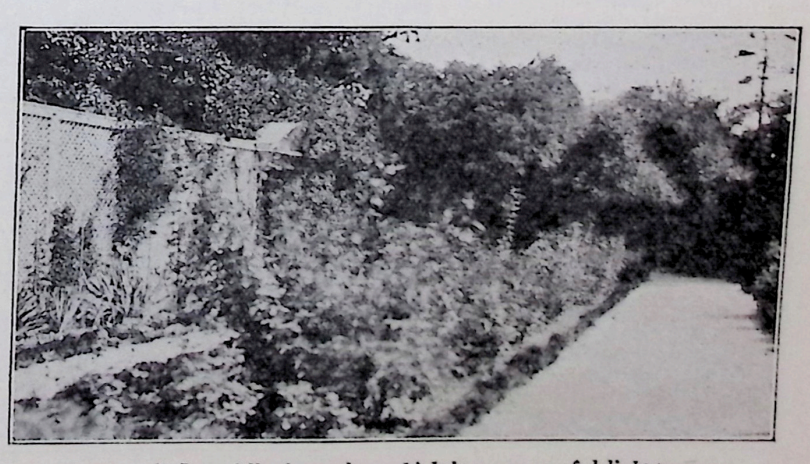
The school children of Boston and Cambridge erected this bust to the poet in the park they dedicated to him

The Widow Craigie, hastening to hold the young genius in her house, almost as a last straw to revive lost prestige socially, accorded him the suite General Washington had occupied. Here, in two great rooms which open into each other, the young poet dwelled for many years, and here most of his famous poems were written. So much for history. Craigie House, as it is today, is much the great mansion house which Longfellow himself described as being like "an Italian villa." Only one other place in all America exceeds it in exterior impressiveness, and that is Mount Vernon. But Mount Vernon has more to set it off than Craigie House has, a more magnificent setting and a gigantic plan behind it. Craigie House, however, stands alone amid only a setting of trees and shrubbery and lawns.

I think it was when I had penetrated the side lawns, the flower garden and the generous walks, far to the rear of the lot, where even a vegetable garden is concealed, that I began to realize the great beauty and lofty grandeur of the place. Here one finds the seat where Longfellow wrote his only love poem, first called "Hesperus" and later changed to "The Evening Star." It is said that it was written a short time after his second marriage and was inspired by his seeing his bride, from his bench, as she appeared at her window.

I would estimate the size of the lot to be something like two hundred feet wide by about one thousand to twelve hundred feet deep. The place is really divided into a series of lawns, including the flower garden, from front to back there being four or five of them. The side lawns especially are extremely attractive from every point of view. In the flower garden, one can find a situation to suit almost every mood, the summerhouse flanking it being a wonderful retreat for one of contemplative turn of mind. Here, at least thirty or forty persons could be comfortably seated to enjoy the view over the perennial garden in the foreground.

A path leading along the boundary fence towards the rear of the lot intrigued me greatly. At last, I followed it and found that it led to a clump of trees and shrubbery massed along the rear lot line, into which branched other smaller paths. Upon following them, I found that each led to a small bench or seat and some were protected by trellises covered with vines. Here the poet doubtless found complete retreat from all annoyance or thought of the busy world of curiosity seekers, as he thought out his great poems and ballads. The setting is wonderful. Everywhere there is a majestic breadth of exquisite vision, a hint of broad and lordly expanse, just the sure touches to give wings to fluttering thought and utterance to the imagination. Here one would say that a great poet dwelt, whether one knew for sure before coming. Never have I felt so keenly such a tremendous atmosphere in exact keeping with the work of the man it so accurately reflected. It is not a cheap, sentimental atmosphere. No mere rhymer of words, no common composer of thin ditties could measure up to it; it is not the setting of the amateurish love lyrist, but the background of a maker (*Continued on page 42*



A corner in Longfellow's garden, which is a source of delight to every garden lover

How To Succeed With Annuals

VANADA J. MEYL

This Article Anticipates and Answers Your Questions

THE annual flower bed should be treated as a distinct unit of design. Usually, however, it is planted wherever there is a vacant piece of ground—in front of shrubbery, at the base of buildings, as a border to a vegetable garden, and in numerous other places. Annuals are planted primarily for cut flowers and, therefore, should be located at the rear of the house, if possible, or bordering a walk leading from the house to the vegetable garden. They are used also for color displays and for edging. The effectiveness of a display, as a rule, is not lessened by judicious cutting.

The annual bed is for one year only. This fact limits its size, for such beds are expensive to maintain. Annuals serve a useful purpose in filling spaces left vacant by early flowering perennials. Annuals are plants which are grown from seed each year and whose roots die each winter.

Preparing Soil—The soil should be well raked, and decayed manure added. Such annuals as petunias, cosmos, baby's breath, butterfly flower, clarkia, and annual chrysanthemums after they have reached two or three leaves tall, will bear more flowers if the main shoot be cut out.

Planning—The beds should not be wider than five feet; this allows easy cultivation about each plant. Long narrow beds bordering walks are excellent for annual planting. The plants are usually placed in masses, or in straight rows. Formal, geometric designs are seldom used. If an informal border is desired, the planter must know the height, color of flower, season of bloom and habit of growth before effective massing can be secured.

Sowing the Seed—Some of the annuals should be sown indoors and later placed in the open soil. The following are recommended: China asters, cosmos, snapdragons, pansies, scarlet sage, swan river daisies and phlox. March is the proper time to sow. The soil should be loose and mixed with manure. It should not be allowed to dry out but should be moistened occasionally; in this case it must be remembered that if kept too wet it will sour badly.

It is advisable to sow the seed thinly if you wish the annuals to be successful. The minute seeds should not be covered with soil, but a pane of glass or newspaper should be placed over the box to help retain the moisture and keep the sunlight from the seed. Larger seeds are best sown in rows and should be covered with soil about three times their diameter. As soon as the seedlings get above the soil, they should be given the best light conditions, otherwise they will become spindling and weak.

Planting—Seedlings may be transplanted safely any time after May 15th, and preferably before the first of June. The distance required between plants varies with the species or variety; the gardener must learn that from experience. Evening is preferred for transplanting; this gives the plants one cool evening before being subjected to the bright sun. The young plants may wilt but will not suffer so severely as if planted in the middle of the day. If planting during dry weather or late in the season, water may be placed in each hole after or before the plant is set.

Some Important Annuals

Tall, two feet and up: Castor oil bean, marigold, annual chrysanthemum, sunflower, salvia, cosmos, scabiosa, clarkia, calliopsis, sweet pea.

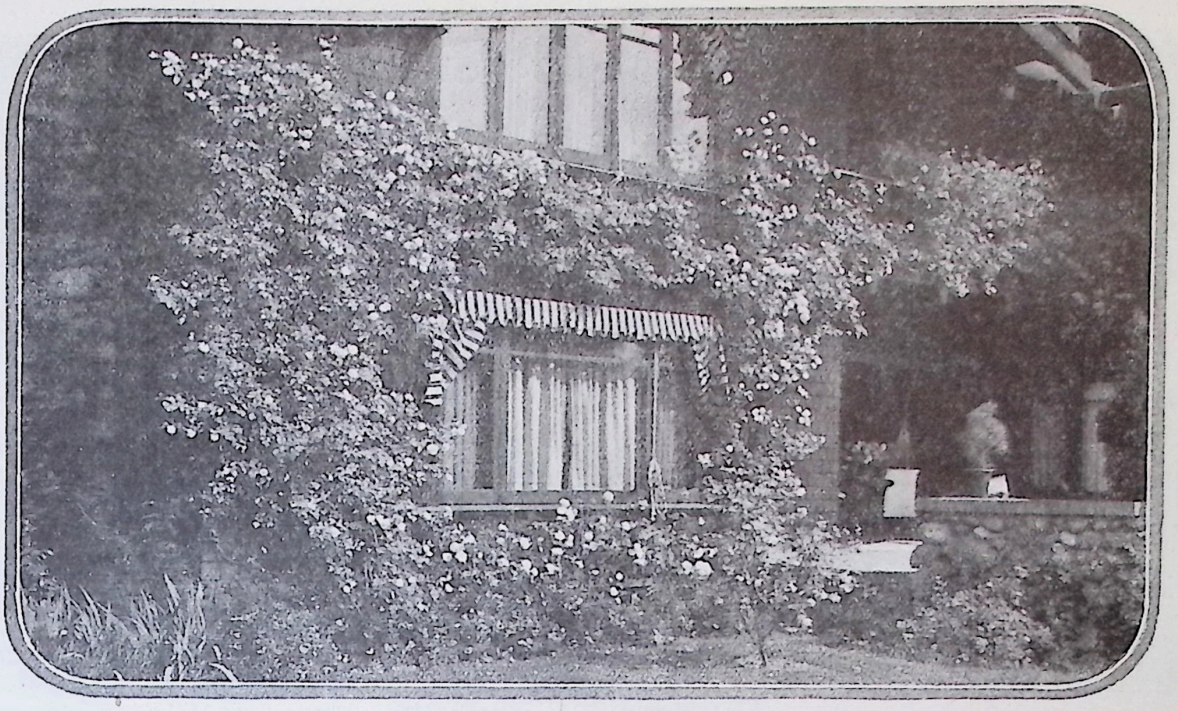
Medium, one or two feet: Vinca minor, larkspur, cockscomb, corn flower, calendula, salpiglossis, balsam, poppies, lupines, hunnemannia, snapdragon, petunia, asters, schizanthus, gaillardia.

Low, less than one foot: Lobelia, candytuft, stocks, phlox drummondi, mignonette, gotetias, sweet sultan, portulaca, nigella (love-in-the-mist), sweet alyssum, verbena.

Vines: Morning glory, nasturtiums, *(Continued on page 67*

LIST OF SELECTED ANNUALS

Botanical Name	Common Name	Date of Bloom	Height in feet	Color
Ageratum mexicanum	Painted Brush	Summer-Fall	¼-1	Blue
Alyssum Maritimum	Sweet Alyssum	Summer-Fall	½	White
Amaranthus Caudatus	Love-lies-bleeding	Summer-Fall	3	Red
Antirrhinum Majus	Snapdragons	Summer-Fall	1-3	Various
Brachycome iberidifolia	Swan River Daisy	Short Period	¾	White
Callistephus hortensis	Asters	Late Summer	2	Various
Calendula officinalis	Pot marigold	Summer-Fall	1	Yellow-Orange
Celosia Cristata	Cockscomb	Summer-Fall	1	Various
Centaurea Cyanus	Corn flower	Summer-Fall	2	White, blue & pink
Centaurea Imperialis	Sweet Sultan	Summer	1½	Various
Chrysanthemum	Annual Chrysanthemums.	Fall	2	Various
Coreopsis tinctoria (calliopsis elegans)	Tick seed	Summer-Fall	½	Yellow-brown
Cosmos bipinnatus	Cosmos	Summer-Fall	3	Various
Delphinium	Annual Larkspur	Summer-Fall	1½-2	Various
Dianthus chinensis	China Pink	Summer-Fall	1	Various
Dimorphotheca aurantiaca	African Golden Daisy	Summer	1-1¼	Orange-white
Eschscholtzia californica	California Poppy	Summer-Fall	1	Various
Gaillardia picta	Blanket Flower	Summer-Fall	1	Various
Gypsophila elegans	Baby's Breath	Summer	¾-1½	White-Red
Helianthus annuus	Annual Sunflower	Summer-Fall	3-6	Yellow
Iberis umbellata	Candytuft	Short Period	¾	White
Impatiens balsamina	Balsam	Summer-Fall	1½	Various
Kochia tricho-phyllus	Summer Cypress		1½	
Lathyrus odoratus	Sweet Peas	Summer	6	Various
Lobelia erinus	Lobelia	Summer-Fall	4 inches	Blue-white
Lupinus annual	Annual Lupine	Summer-Fall	1-2	Various
Matthiola incana	Stocks	Summer-Fall	—	Various
Nigella damascena	Love-in-a-mist	Short Period	1	Blue-white
Papaver somniferum	Annual Poppy	Summer	2	Various
Papaver Rhoeas Shirley	Shirley Poppy	Summer	2	Various
Petunia hybrida	Petunia		¾-1½	Various
Phlox drummondi	Annual phlox	Summer-Fall	1	Various
Portulaca grandiflora	Portulaca	Summer	½	Various
Reseda odorata	Mignonette	Summer-Fall	1	White
Rudbeckia bicolor	Cone Flower	Summer-Fall	2	Yellow
Scabiosa atropurpurea, Sweet Scabious	Mourning Bride	Summer-Fall	3	Various
Schizanthus pinnatus	Butterfly flower	Summer	3	Various
Tagetes erecta	African marigold	Summer-Fall	3	Yellow-orange
Tagetes patula	French Marigold	Summer-Fall	¾	Orange-red
Tropaeolum majus	Nasturtium	Summer-Fall	1	Various
Verbena hybrida	Verbena	Summer-Fall	1	Various
Viola tricolor	Pansies	Spring	½-¾	Various
Xeranthemum annum	Everlasting flower	Summer-Fall	2	Various
Zinnia Variety	Zinnia	Summer-Fall	2	Various
VINES				
Cobaea Scandens	Cup and Saucer			Purple
Convolvulus major	Morning Glory			Various
Dolichos lablab	Hyacinth Bean			White-reddish
Echinocystis Lobata	Wild Cucumber			White
Humulus japonicus	Japanese Hop			White
Ipomoea grandiflora	Moon flower			White
Quamoclit pinnata	Cypress Vine			Red
Quamoclit coccinea hederifolia	Cardinal Climber			Red
Tropaeolum canariense	Canary bird			Yellow



The climbing rose is a great favorite in California, where its value is fully recognized

Climbing Roses for Every Clime

E. I. FARRINGTON

"Of All Flowers, Methinks the Rose Is the Best"

FORTUNE and fame await the man who will originate a climbing rose that will bloom all summer. There are everblooming hybrid tea roses in plenty and several baby ramblers that flower until killed by the frosts of autumn, but climbing roses with a blooming habit that carries them beyond the limits of early summer are yet to be developed, at least as far as the northern states are concerned.

No time is to be spent in useless repining, however, for with our present list of early and late varieties we can enjoy many weeks of rose delights, even if we confine ourselves wholly to the climbing classes. Climbing roses have been receiving much attention from the hybridizers in late years, their value for clothing arbors and pergolas, for training over walls and fences, for hiding unsightly objects and for making themselves generally useful in the home garden having been more fully realized than in the past, when the ubiquitous crimson rambler was about the only kind known. Men and women who are on familiar terms with roses have ostracized the crimson rambler. They admit its glowing beauty in the heyday of the season, but deplore its dirty and untidy habits as the summer wanes. There is no proper place in a garden now for a rose that becomes an eyesore from mildew or drops its leaves and stands with naked branches long before the season has ended.

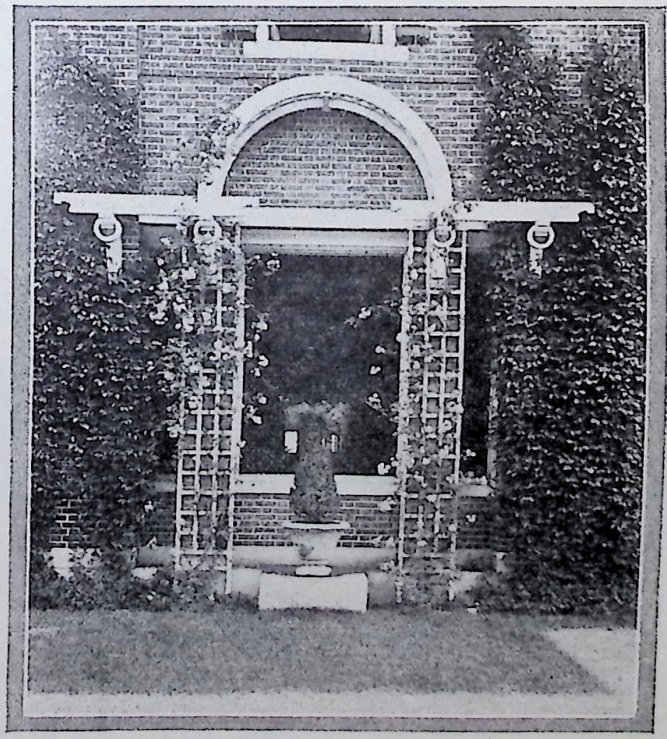
The best substitute for the crimson rambler is Excelsa, which is somewhat less brilliant, perhaps, but extremely generous with its flowers and which retains its foliage until it is touched by the frosty finger of early winter. It is the best rose I have ever found for growing on a post or the dead trunk of a tree, throwing out great numbers of short laterals until the support becomes a veritable pillar of bloom. Excelsa is one of the twelve roses selected by the American Rose society as the most satisfactory climbers for all parts of the country. The selection was made by a vote of its members, scattered all over the American continent, and the other eleven are as follows:

Dr. W. Van Fleet, flesh color; Silver Moon, white; American Pillar, pink; Dorothy Perkins, pink; Paul's Scarlet Climber, brilliant red; Climbing American Beauty, red; Tausendschon, pink changing to white, Gardenia, yellow; Christine Wright, pink; Hiawatha, scarlet with a white center; Aviateur Bleriot, saffron yellow.

This dozen does not include all of the good climbing roses for the different parts of the country, by any means, but it forms a list which any amateur can accept as a guide and constitutes a collection which will transform any back yard into a bower of beauty.

There are other roses which will extend the season a little in most parts of the country. In my garden Aunt Harriet blooms earlier than any of the kinds named. It is a lovely rose and lasts well when cut. Elizabeth Zeigler is quite as late as Dorothy Perkins, if not a little later, and carries the season well into the summer. It is one rose which throws occasional blossoms in the fall, tempting us to believe that an all-summer variety will some day appear.

Dorothy Perkins is one of the most reliable late climbers in most sections and exceedingly easy to grow. No rose looks better when trained over a fence or on (*Cont. on p. 74*



The Dorothy Perkins rose succeeds almost anywhere that roses can be grown

Have Flowers from Frost to Frost

Sweet peas bring charm to any garden and bloom several weeks under proper care

The Aunt Harriet Rose

Hardy asters can be grown in any flower garden successfully

IF you begin with pansies in the spring and continue until the hardy chrysanthemums bloom in the late autumn, you can have flowers practically from frost to frost. And that is as it should be. The well-ordered garden is one in which color is to be found on any day when one may feel inclined to walk therein. To have very early pansies you must buy started plants, unless you were sufficiently forehanded to start them the season before. But for that matter most of the very early spring flowers must come as a result of the previous season's work. That is true, of course, of the bulbous blooms which usher in the spring, some of which flower long before the last spring frost has come. The snowdrops, crocuses, scillas and other very early bulbs appear with the melting snows. Several kinds of early bulbs are being admitted to this country for only a few years, the Federal Horticultural board at Washington having served notice that they may be excluded again at any time. For that reason it will be wise for the garden maker who is fond of them to make a liberal planting the coming fall. When once established, they will usually increase and multiply year after year.

Yet these early bulbs are not as important as the narcissi or daffodils which come in April, and the tulips which tread close upon their heels, Every garden, no matter how small. needs at least a few May-flowering and Darwin tulips, carrying the season along to Memorial day.

Even without the bulbs it is easy to have flowers very early in the season. The English daisies will begin to flower with the pansies and can be grown with equal ease in the home garden, seeds being sown in late July or early August. The forget-me-not will be in flower from seed sown the previous July and the primrose will come soon after from August-sown seed. Late May brings the globe flower (Trollius) which garden makers might well get acquainted with, altho it is commonly neglected. Someone has appropriately called it a glorified buttercup, and its leaves, as well as its flowers, are handsome. Moreover, the plant will bloom in sun or shade and is not disposed to quarrel with the garden maker if he puts it in soil which contains more dampness than most plants like. Doronicums follow immediately after. They may be recognized more readily by the name of leopard's bane, but under any name they are just as ornamental in the spring border and are the earliest of all the daisy-like flowers to bloom. They last well wh ı cut and the plants may be dug up and m: e to flower in the house, if house plants are scarce. Like the globe flower they will bloom in partial shade as well as in full sunlight, but are a little more partial to well-drained soil and like to have the ground rich. If they are to be kept growing year after year, they should be dug up and divided every two or three years, this work being done immediately after they have bloomed.

It is difficult for some garden makers to accept the statement that early spring flowers can be divided right in the middle of the summer, but that is true of several kinds, especially those which bloom early. The flag iris (this is now the accepted term for what used to be called the German iris) is best divided promptly at the close of the blooming season. Unless the clumps are separated frequently, the plants will not do their best, but pulling the roots apart is a very simple matter, no knife being required as with peonies. About half the tops may be cut off at the same time and the plants put back into the ground, care being taken not to plant them deeply, as the roots like to browse along the surface. These irises will live in partial shade, but bloom much better if given full exposure to the sun in the hottest part of the garden. All in all, they are among the most obliging of garden subjects, being contented with soil conditions in which most perennials would not be able to survive a season.

Tuberous rooted begonias

There are several different forms of the iris, some of which flower along with the peonies, altho the real season comes later. Peonies in themselves are now to be reckoned as among the indispensable garden flowers. Even the old-fashioned red "piney" of our grandmothers' day was a handsome flower, but hardly to be compared with the wonderful blooms of the present time, with their immense heads and delicate shadings. Peonies are exceptionally hardy, bloom early, and if early, intermediate and late varieties are chosen, will give flowers for five or six weeks. They are splendid for house decoration if cut in the bud and florists sometimes keep them in cold storage for months. There are few flowers on which so much money may be spent, but truth to tell, many of the cheaper varieties are just as satisfactory in the average garden as the very expensive new

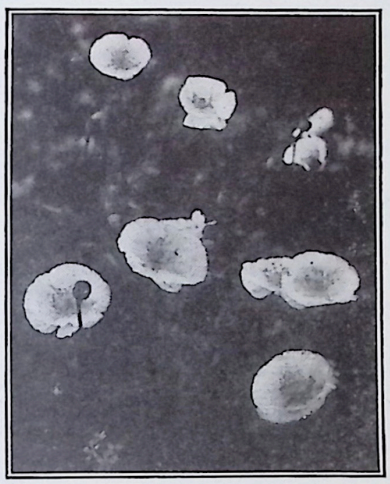
kinds. Directions which hold good for irises are all wrong when applied to peonies. The latter like to be let alone for eight or ten years. Indeed, there are records of peonies which have been blooming undisturbed for thirty or forty years. And when they are separated, they should be cut apart with a very strong, sharp knife, care being taken not to destroy any of the eyes or buds. It is wise to leave three or four eyes on each piece. It is important not to set the newly cut plants too deeply into the ground. Failure in this respect is one reason why peonies refuse to flower. If the crown is just two inches under the surface, the plants will soon become well established again. It may be said in passing, however, that the first flowers thrown by newly set plants often are not typical. A double variety may come single the first season that it blooms.

White plantain lily, or day lilies

While the early spring and summer flowers are being enjoyed, preparations must be made to keep the floral procession uninterrupted. Hyacinthus candicans planted in April will begin to bloom in July and the bell-like flowers, hanging pendant from tall stems, will give much pleasure. These bulbous plants deserve wider recognition by amateurs.

Gladioli can be planted from the end of April until the end of June, and frequent plantings will give a long season. No flowers that can be grown will prove finer for house decoration, and few can be grown more easily. Gladioli bulbs are cheap and can be planted advantageously among the peonies, or wherever else gaps are likely to appear. If many flowers for cutting are wanted, let them be planted in rows and well cultivated.

The regal lily and the speciosum lily planted early in the spring will flower this season. The former is comparatively new but very lovely and exceedingly fragrant. It is much to be preferred to the more common auratum lily, which has the bad habit of disappearing frequently for no known reason. The regal lily lives on year after year, multiplies rapidly and can be grown from seed. Let the bulbs of all the lilies be planted at least six inches deep, and do not feed them manure any quicker than you would give beef steak to a baby.



Single white poppies should be included in your list

The trigridias or shell flower and the montbretias are bulbs for spring planting that will give flowers in a few weeks. The former have always seemed to me like a kind of floral skyrocket. The blossoms, which are very large and gorgeously colored, last only a day, but the plant shoots them up, one after another, with surprising rapidity.

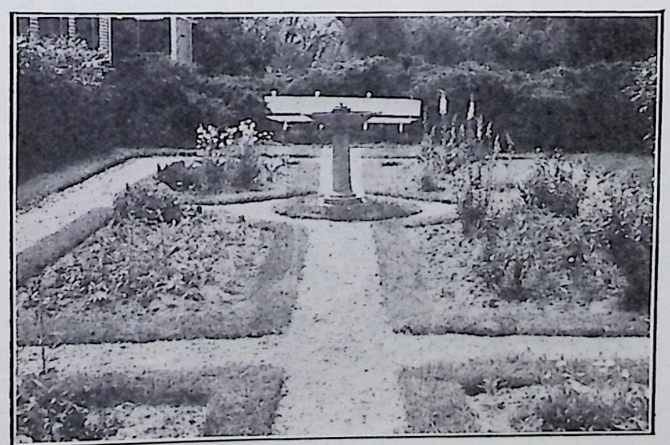
The montbretia bulbs are very small, but they produce large numbers of flowers that look like miniature gladioli and are excellent for cutting. If the red-hot pokers (Tritomas) are left in the northern garden over winter they probably will not come up, as they are rather tender, but if the roots are taken into the house cellar in the fall, being buried in sand, they can be set out again in the spring and be ready to flower in July.

If the garden maker happens to have a very shady spot in his garden or close to the house where perennials and most bulbs would be unhappy, he can start a few tuberous-rooted begonias in boxes of sand and soil in the house in March or April, setting out the plants after the danger of frost is over. The flowers will last all summer and are exceedingly beautiful, with good shades of pink and red as well as pure white, and with a texture almost like that of velvet. These are the only worthwhile flowers that can be depended upon for a spot which is not reached by sunlight at all.

Some annuals will be needed, among them sweet peas and nasturtiums. The latter can be grown anywhere, but the sweet peas are difficult to handle in very hot, dry sections. Wherever grown, they do best if planted very early and put in four or five inches deep. They like a mulch of straw or grass clippings and plenty of water all the season. The sweet peas are mainly for picking, but the nasturtiums are equally useful in the garden and in the house. They look well climbing over bowlders and stumps, and sometimes can be employed to hide the old foliage of very early flowering perennials. Then there are dwarf or Tom Thumb nasturtiums for edging beds and walks. Asters and stocks are useful plants to set out where perennials have died down, but it is usually a mistake to plant asters twice in the same place. A little soot or tobacco dust worked into the soil will help to protect them from root pests. Verbenas are probably the most persistent of all the annuals and some of the newer kinds are remarkably fine. One called Mayflower smells much like the trailing arbutus.

If you want very quick results, plant seeds of the annual lupin, which often flowers in six weeks. The one dry, hot, sandy spot where everything you have tried in the past has died may be devoted to portulacas, which will be sure to live, upturning their bright little faces whenever the sun shines, but only then.

This kind of planting will keep you in flowers all summer, but in the meantime the regular succession of perennials will go on, for every garden needs a list of midsummer and late fall kinds. In this list there should be as a matter of course larkspurs (with some of the very new strains), (*Continued on page 59*

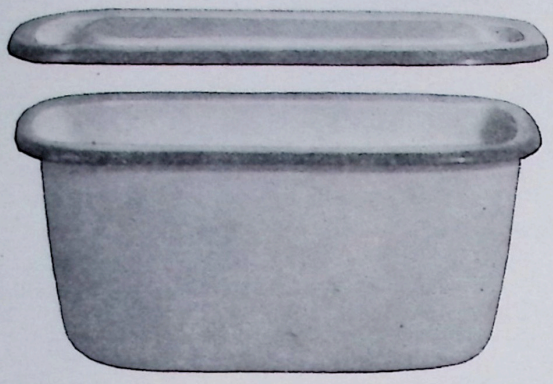


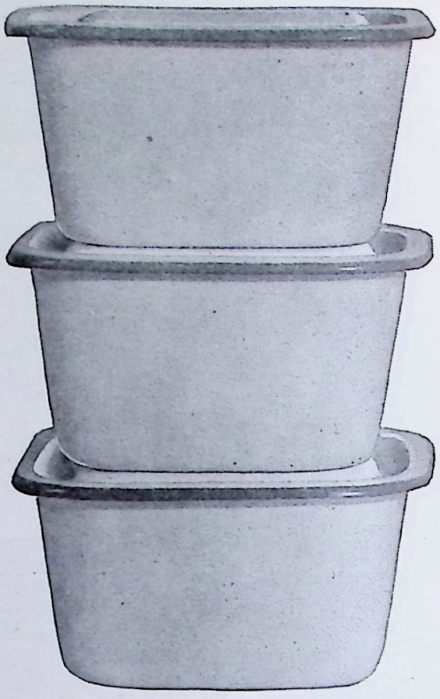
A corner in a small formal garden, where flowers bloom from frost to frost

Phlox are a distinct aid in securing a succession of bloom in the garden

Mrs. Kitchener

ETHEL R. PEYSER



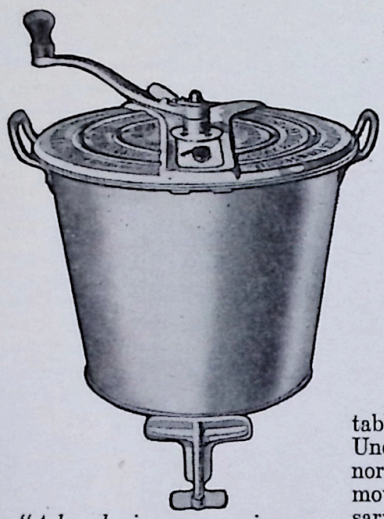


These heavy enameled ice-box dishes are a boon to the busy house-wife. Fine for left-overs and may be stacked in the ice-box.

THE kitchen has been the stepchild in our home, and yet it is the most important room—next to the bathroom—in our lives! We have taken it too much for granted and it has "just growed," like Topsy.

Suddenly, due to the many-sidedness of modern life, the kitchen is taking on a new importance due to the many things needed to be done in the home, the least not being in the culinary department.

It is necessary to save steps for Mrs. Kitchener, to save time, to save money—actually to save her life. So on the basis of all these "saving graces" today, Mrs. Kitchener must fit up her kitchen.



"A bread mixer saves an immense amount of work."

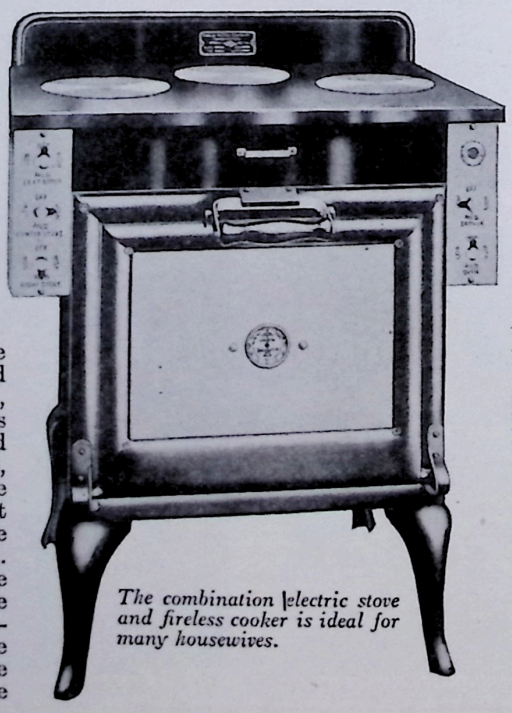
Chief among the saving graces is the purchase, whatever it may be, that is durable, easily cleaned, simple in construction, not cheap, but inexpensive in proportion to its life and uses, and made by a firm or manufacturer who guarantees the purchase.

Now the good kitchen must be light, clean and convenient; it must be a pleasure and not an agony to use; it must be a workshop where things are done swiftly and well; where food must gain in glory rather than decrease in value. Therefore food must be prepared in a place where the preparer will not do her work in a slipshod way, and the only way it can be done well is to have tools that are comforts and not nuisances.

So the kitchen must be a place put together with thought for practicability and with thought for beauty. Don't forget the latter, for never before in the history of the home have kitchens been as charming as they are today at such small expense. I have just furnished a kitchen. I like to say furnished rather than equipped for it takes the laboratory feeling from the kitchen and makes it more a part of the home. Well, I have just furnished a kitchen and this is the color scheme: Pearl gray painted walls, French gray ceiling (nearly white, but not quite), the wainscot, white tile extending curved to the floor where it meets the linoleum which is in a large gray and white checkerboard design. Battleship gray linoleum would be practical here, too. The windows have pink and white checkered muslin curtains, and the window boxes outside harbor geraniums in summer. The stove is white, with a white flue pipe, the table has a porcelain top and the sink has a double drain board. Under this sink is a tiled floor, making spillings neither a care nor a burden. The sink has two faucets, one having a convenient movable neck so that it can be put out of the way when necessary. This sink is porcelain over iron, which I consider the best kind to get, and is thirty-eight inches high so that the operator doesn't get the "bends," a disease caused by working in most kitchens.

So much for the prettiness of this kitchen which could easily be done in any other colors. Perhaps you would like this: orchid floor, checked blue and white curtains, white ceiling and very pale blue painted walls. The color schemes are legion!

The chairs in this kitchen, white enameled, are easily cleaned and always look well. For anyone who has electricity the new electric fireless cooker and cook-stove combined is an ideal thing for a small family as a stove, and for a large family as a fireless. There is no need for me here to speak of the excellent fireless cookers using other than electric heat. This new stove or fireless cooker is wondrous because you can cook on the top of it and cook by fireless inside. It has a clock which turns off the electricity and you can go away to your church affair or your afternoon party and know that everything will be in fine cooking order when you return. Mrs. Kitchener is well fixed with this.



The combination electric stove and fireless cooker is ideal for many housewives.

For convenience and happiness, don't fit up the kitchen without including a little pair of steps. These are invaluable when you want something "on high." These steps come either as steps undisguised or they may be transformed when not "stepping" into a usable chair. Avoid standing on chairs, thus wearing them out and running the chance of breaking your bones.

The "bends" will also be avoided if you install the garbage can which lifts its lid when you touch the pedal with your foot. Do you understand what this will save you? Suppose (*Cont. on p. 55*

How To Succeed With Perennials

VANADA J. MEYL

This Article Gives Complete Information on Growing Perennials

THE perennial bed is generally placed at the side or rear of the house and not in front. It is often treated as part of the house, in a formal development, using geometric lines and designs. A formal garden should not be considered unless a large amount of time is available for the work. In most cases an informal flower border is preferable.

No straight lines are used; the border is an easy, free, reflex curve. Perennial borders are much more easily cared for than formal beds. They are often placed in front of shrubbery. Such a location gives an attractive background for the plants, but if the perennials are planted too close the shrubs will shade and starve the less vigorous perennials. Walks leading to outbuildings and other secondary walks are appropriately bordered with perennials; or they may be placed against the foundations of buildings. Small streams of water, marshland and rocky slopes, offer ideal spots for natural plantings.

Herbaceous perennials are planted to display color, to add life and variety to the foliage masses, and to produce quantities of blooms for picking. Herbaceous plants are rapidly replacing many of the annuals for summer picking.

Width—Beds which may be reached from two sides can be six feet wide; those which can be worked from one side only should not be more than three feet wide.

The beds should never be placed next to a hedge, as the roots of the stronger growing hedge plants become very troublesome to the cultivated and enriched area. Under some conditions it is not possible to avoid having a bed next to the hedge; in such cases a three-inch concrete wall, two and one-half feet deep, constructed along the inside of the hedge, will help to force the hedge roots in the opposite direction.

Soil—All plants do not thrive best on one type of soil. Some do best in a heavy clay loam, others in sandy soil, others in a limestone soil, and a few in a moist site.

Humus—Humus in the form of decayed vegetable matter from lakes should be used generously in preparing the beds. This material is rich in plant foods and, worked well into the surface soil, lessens the tendency to puddle or bake.

Climatic Conditions determine the choice of material. Use material native or adapted to the section of the country in which you live. Never use exotics unless sure of their hardiness.

Associations—Group plants that have something in common. After a choice has been made, the next problem is where and how shall they be grouped in the border. The following points must be considered:

1. *Season of Bloom*—Endeavor to have the blooming period extend over the entire season, and the plants so arranged as to furnish a succession of bloom, so that the bed is always attractive.

2. *Height*—Perennials are grouped into tall, medium and low growing plants. The tall varieties are placed in the background, the medium varieties in the middleground and the low varieties in the foreground. This does not mean that the three heights are always banked, one back of the other; this monotony is relieved by frequently bringing forward tall or medium varieties.

3. *Color*—Harmonizing colors should be used. Slight contrasts are permissible and desirable. Never use scarlet without thought of color harmony, for it clashes with other colors.

4. *Texture and Color of Foliage*—Monotony is broken and variety introduced by the use of yellow and bluish foliaged plants and by the use of coarse and fine leaved varieties.

Preparation of the Bed and Planting

A successful garden will depend greatly on the preparation of the soil, care in planting, and the upkeep. The bed should contain from eighteen inches to two feet of good soil. If it is not possible to supply all beds with this amount of good soil enriched with well-rotted cow manure, the available top soil on the garden area should be stripped, the manure dug into the bottom soil and the top soil replaced. If the bottom soil is heavy and does not afford good drainage, sufficient sand or coal ashes should be added in addition to the manure. A free circulation of air and abundant moisture are requisites of root growth; and soil preparation should be such that will make these readily available. Coal ashes worked into bottom soil will afford good drainage and, at the same time, supply moisture from the lower strata by capillary (*Continued on page 72*

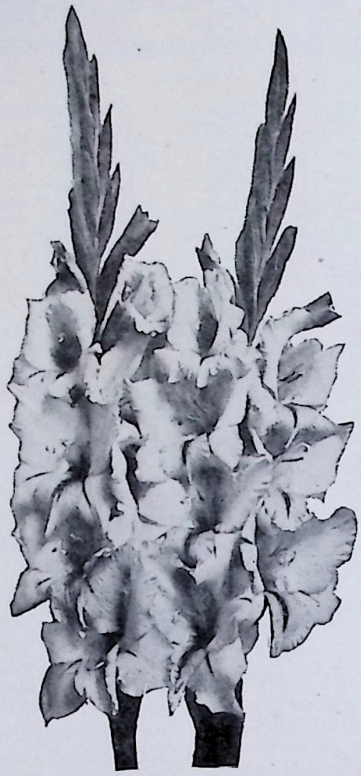
LIST OF SELECTED PERENNIALS

Botanical Name	Common Name	Date of Bloom	Height in Feet	Color
Aconitum autumnale (root is poisonous)	Monkshood	August	3 ..	Deep Blue
Aconitum Napellus	Aconite	June	3 ..	Deep Blue
Althaea rosea	Hollyhocks	July	5-7 ..	Various
Anemone Japonica, variety Lord Ardilaum	Japanese Wind Flower	September to frost	3 ..	Various
Anemone Pulsatilla	European Pasque Flower	April, May	6" ..	Purple
Anchusa Italica, variety Dropmore	Alkanet	June-September	3-5 ..	Blue
Anthemis grandiflora	Chamomile	June to August	2-3 ..	Lemon Yellow
Aquilegia Chrysantha	Golden Spurred Columbine	May to August	3 ..	Golden Yellow
Aquilegia vulgaris	European Columbine	April to June	3-4 ..	Various
Aster acris	Hardy Aster	August to September	2½ ..	Violet Blue
Aster Novae Angliae	Hardy Aster	September to October	4 ..	Rich Violet
Aster Novae Belgii, variety Beauty of Colwell	Hardy Aster	September to October	4 ..	Pink
Aster Novae Angliae, variety Mrs. J. F. Rayner	Hardy Aster	September to October	4 ..	Deep Crimson
Aster Novae Angliae, variety Glen Eyrie	Hardy Aster	September to October	6 ..	Bright Pink
Aster Novae Belgii, variety Climax	Hardy Aster	August to October	5 ..	Lavender Blue
Astilbe japonica, variety Queen Alexandra	Goat's Beard	June to July	2-3 ..	Crimson
Bocconia cordata	Plume Poppy	August	8 ..	White
Campanula carpatica	Bluebell	All Summer	9" ..	Blue
Campunula medium (biennial)	Canterbury bells	June and July	2-3 ..	Various
Chrysanthemum	Hardy Chrysanthemum	September to November	1-2 ..	Various
Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum, variety hybridum	Shasta Daisy	June to September	1-2 ..	White
Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora	Tick seed	All Summer	2 ..	Yellow
Delphinium belladonna	Larkspur	June and July	2 ..	Blue
Dianthus barbatus	Sweet Williams	June to July	1½ ..	Various
Dianthus plumarius	Scotch pink	June	6-8" ..	Pink
Digitalis purpurea, variety gloxiniflora	Foxglove	June and July	2-3 ..	Various
Dielytra spectabilis	Bleeding Heart	May and July	2 ..	Rose
Funkia subcordata	White Day Lily	August and September	2 ..	White
Gaillardia grandiflora, variety maxima	Blanket Flower	All Summer	2-2½ ..	Yellow
Helenium autumnale variety	Sneezewort	August to September	5 ..	Golden Yellow
Helianthus mollis, variety grandiflorus	Hairy-leaved sunflower	July and August	5 ..	Yellow
Hemerocallis flava	Lemon Lily	June and July	3 ..	Deep Yellow
Hemerocallis fulva	Tawny Day Lily	July and August	3 ..	Orange
Heliopsis laevis, variety pitcheriana	Ox eye	July and September	2½ ..	Yellow
Iris germanica	German Iris	May to July	1½ ..	Various
Lupinus polyphyllus	Hardy lupines	June and July	3 ..	Purple
Oenothera fruticosa, variety Youngii	Hardy phlox	July to October	2-3 ..	Various
Phlox decussata	Peony	May and July	2½ ..	Various
Paeonia officinalis and Hybrids	Blackberry Lily	July and August	3 ..	Red
Pardanthus chinensis	Yellow evening Primrose	All Summer	2 ..	Bright Yellow
Papaver orientalis, variety Goliath	Oriental Poppy	June and July	2 ..	Various
Papaver nudicaule	Iceland Poppy	May to August	1 ..	Yellow
Physostegia virginiana	False Dragon Head	July and August	2 ..	Rose Purple
Pyrethrum roseum hybridum	Feverfew	June and July	1½ ..	Various
Scabiosa caucasica	Cushion Flower	June and July	1 ..	Light Blue
Statice latifolia	Sea Lavender	July to September	2 ..	Blue Purple
Thalictrum aquilegifolium	Feathered Columbine	June and July	3 ..	White
Veronica longifolia subsessilis	Long-leaved Speedwell	August and September	2-3 ..	Deep Blue
Viola cornuta	Horned Violet	April to November	5-6" ..	Violet

The Care and Culture of the Gladiolus

A. E. KUNDERD, Ex-President of American Gladioli Society

Plain petaled type, the Robert J. Kunderd. Color, solid bright red

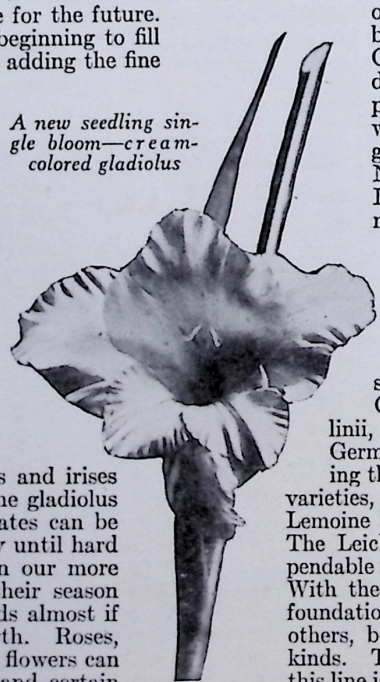


"Indian Summer" a new late bloomer

"Hollyhock"—cup or round type with ruffed petals; color, white with crimson throat markings

SO great is the improvement of the modern gladiolus and so important its future that anyone not familiar with its rapid development in recent years cannot realize its value. Varieties and forms considered beautiful not many years ago are today with few exceptions considered commonplace compared with hundreds of magnificent newer kinds. It is now easily the king of the summer flower garden and its friends, which are legion, can rest assured that many grandly beautiful new kinds from the hands of the skillful hybridist are yet in store for the future.

Thousands of garden lovers are each year beginning to fill their gardens with these beautiful flowers and adding the fine new things to be had from year to year. Many business men and women having seen the newer gladioli are bringing together large collections and making their culture and collection their principal garden attraction. There may be other flowers such as peonies, irises, and dahlias which are as beautiful in their way but none of these are so universally adaptable and successful in every soil and climate as is the gladiolus. Their ease of culture, freedom from disease and insect enemies makes them easily the most satisfactory flower of any to grow, even by the most inexperienced. No other flower gives such great and certain returns for the same amount of labor and effort. Many of our most beautiful floral subjects such as peonies and irises have only a short season of bloom, whereas the gladiolus from periodical plantings in our northern states can be had in bloom from late in June and early July until hard freezes begin, often very late in the fall. In our more southern states, California, and elsewhere, their season begins of course very much earlier and extends almost if not quite into the winter season of the North. Roses, dahlias and some other of our choice summer flowers can only be had at their best in certain sections and certain seasons, even with most painstaking care, while the gladiolus is universally a success in every section of our country, and with additional care or attention is always sure to give very satisfying results.

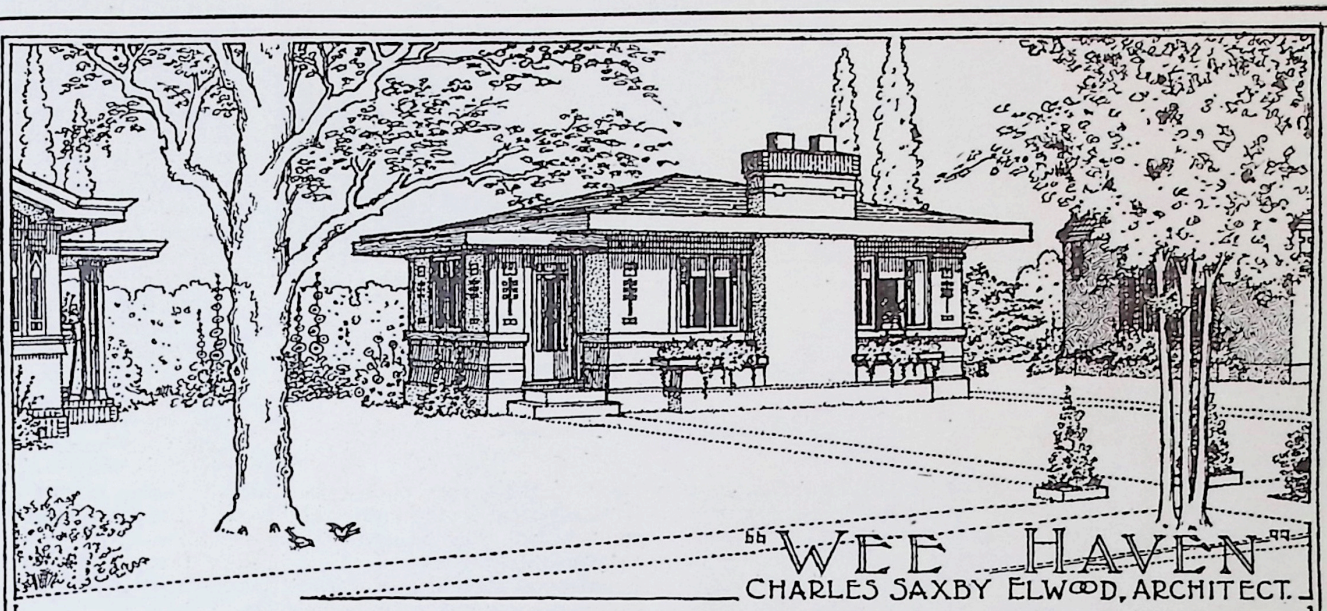


A new seedling single bloom—cream-colored gladiolus

The ancestors of our modern gladioli are what are commonly called species. The best of these are principally natives of southern Africa. A few species are to be found in certain other sections of Africa and a few in southern and southeastern Europe and Asia Minor. Only a few of the species are sweet-scented but no great success has yet been achieved by the plant breeder in giving us a really sweet-scented race. The first great strain of gladioli was known as the Gandavensis type. This is the type with many close-set flowers of moderate size open at a time. Our old-fashioned common red "Brenchleyensis" is the original one of this race. It is the result of a cross between the so-called species Psittacinus and Cardinalis produced in Belgium and introduced in 1841. This strain has been much improved in later years in England and elsewhere and is still very popular. The next great strain came from Victor Lemoine of Nancy, France, and is known as Lemoinii. Its varieties are distinguished mainly by their many varied beautiful throat blotches. This strain is the offspring of crosses on Gandavensis varieties with the species Purpurea Auratus. Monsieur Lemoine soon after gave to the world his Nanceianus type with large widely expanded flowers, the offspring of an additional species Saundersi Lemoine Hybrids. Next came the famous Childsii strain, originally known as Leichtlinii, originated by Max Leichtlin of Baden-Baden, Germany. Leichtlin obtained this strain by crossing the species Saundersii direct with Gandavensis varieties, omitting species Purpurea Auratus which Lemoine had used in producing the Nanceianus race. The Leichtlin Hybrids are a more vigorous and dependable race as a whole than the Nanceianus varieties. With these forerunners of the gladiolus family for a foundation Luther Burbank, Matthew Crawford, and others, began to bring out many new and beautiful kinds. The most famous and successful work along this line is the famous strain of Groff Hybrids produced by Mr. Groff of Canada. In this remarkable strain were to be found many colors and shades in every previous type, also many new forms of varying types with large and showy flowers. These as a whole perhaps surpass in variety and beauty any other class up to their time. They achieved their greatest fame and popularity (*Continued on page 60*

Our Complete Home-Planning Service

Within these pages comprising our new Building Section you will find every angle of home-planning discussed, from the attractive four room apartment-bungalow below to the income producing two-family houses on page 27. Landscaping and decorating will be a regular part of this complete service in the future



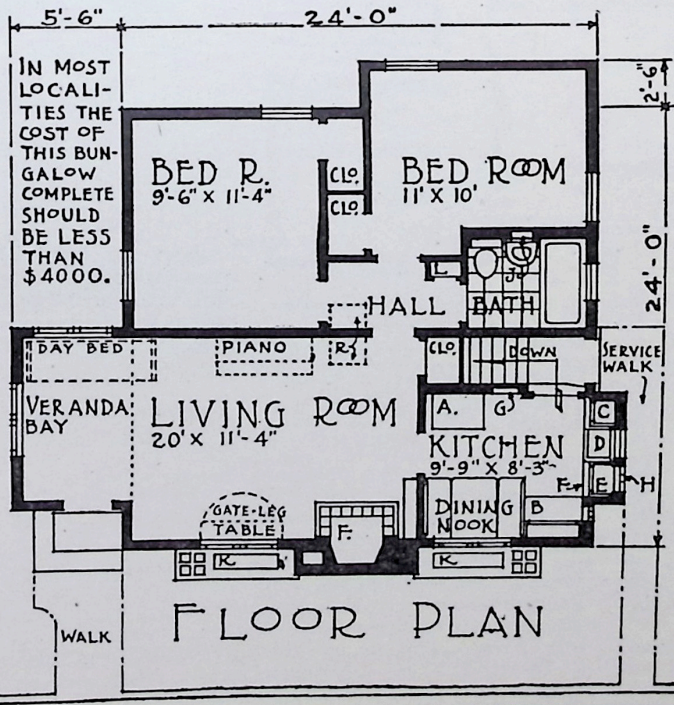
"WEE HAVEN"

CHARLES SAXBY ELWOOD, ARCHITECT.

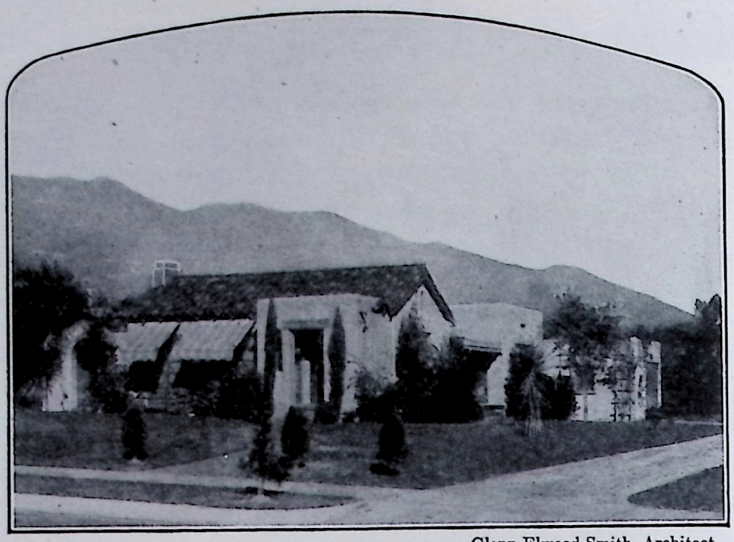
A GLIMPSE OF "WEE HAVEN" IS LIKE A MELODY. IT'S DOOR'S AN INVITATION. JOY'S WITHIN—AND LOVE. WE'RE SURE OF THAT. HOME? AH, YES, THAT'S JUST WHAT IT IS!

ENCHANTING IT IS, YET NOT AT ALL COSTLY. IT HAS BEEN CAREFULLY PLANNED TO COST NO MORE THAN THE USUAL CHARACTERLESS HOUSE OF ITS SIZE.

MOST OF THE THINGS YOU'VE LONGED FOR ARE IN IT. ALL THE CLOSETS ARE MOTH-PROOF—LINED WITH FRAGRANT CEDAR. THERE'S A LINEN CLOSET (L). EVEN THE LIVING ROOM HAS ITS CLOSET. ADD A PRETTY CONVERTIBLE DAY-BED AND YOU HAVE A THIRD SLEEPING ROOM WHEN YOU NEED IT. TILED FLOOR, RECESS TUB, A MIRRORED WALL CABINET AND HOT WATER WHEN YOU WANT IT—THESE ARE BATH ROOM JOYS. HEAT IN WINTER THAT'S ALWAYS ADEQUATE YET WONDERFULLY ECONOMICAL—BALMY AIR, HEALTHFULLY MOISTENED.—IS PROVIDED. THE KITCHEN'S NEARLY PERFECT. THE REFRIGERATOR-F-AND SUPPLY CUPBOARD (E) ABOVE ARE SERVED FROM OUTSIDE AT H. 'G' IS A FOLDING IRONING BOARD; 'C' CABINETS AT THE SINK; 'A'—A GAS RANGE WITH "FIRELESS" OVEN; 'B'—A SCIENTIFIC KITCHEN CABINET.



YOU'LL LOVE THE PRETTY DINING NOOK WITH ITS CASEMENTS. IT SEATS FOUR—FIVE IF YOU ADD A CHAIR. IN THE LIVING ROOM THE FIREPLACE IS SIMPLE YET CHARMING—A SHRINE WHERE FLAMES DANCE AND SUMMER SUNSHINE'S REBORN. AND IN SUMMER SCENTED AIR WILL FLOOD THE ROOM THRU THE OUTSWUNG CASEMENTS.



Glenn Elwood Smith, Architect

Where Comfort Is Built In

COLLIER STEVENSON

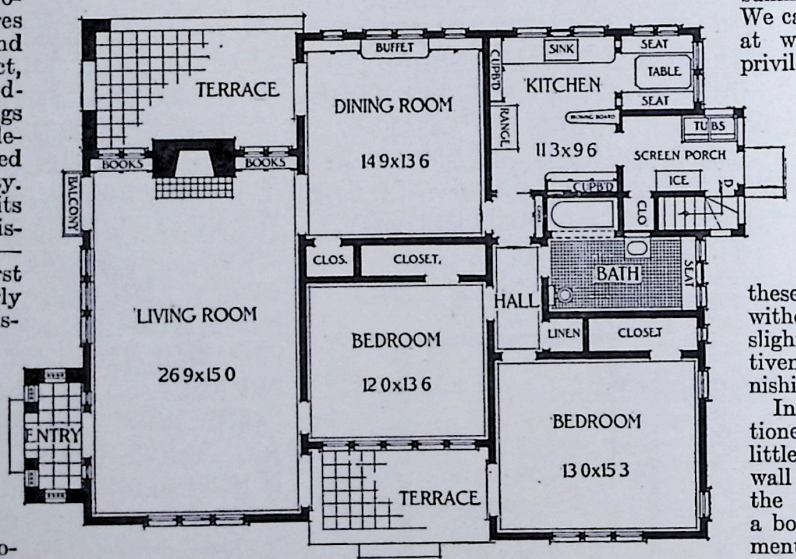
THO our newer homes may be smaller than the houses of an earlier generation, they are immeasurably more comfortable, thanks to the inclusion of the many modern contrivances that spell economy in labor, time and steps.

In California, for instance, many of the smaller houses possess charm in very generous measure; a quality inherent in their graceful contour, alluring color and artistic landscaping. Climatically and scenically, California resembles the European lands that fringe the Mediterrannean: which lends authority to a marked similarity in architectural development. The little house of Mediterranean type portrayed upon this page has exterior walls of rough-textured plaster—creamy-toned, but shading to soft apricot. The woodwork is of mellow brown; the low-lying roof of tile, ranging in hue from red to terra cotta. Awnings, gay with varying stripes of blue, orange, mauve and black, add interesting color-notes to an ensemble that is truly eye-satisfying. Near enough to the house to be included in the general composition, there is also a commodious garage, consistent alike in architectural treatment and constructive material. A survey of the floor-plan of this little home reveals a profusion of built-in features that make for comfort and convenience. In this respect, the plan is essentially modern; for built-in furnishings are now enjoying—and deservedly so!—a pronounced and widespread popularity. Built-in equipment owes its popularity to two quite distinct—and often unrelated—characteristics. In the first place, it is, when properly designed, remarkably artistic. Secondly, it is economical—more especially if constructed while a house is in course of erection. Because of this unique combination of good appearance and comparatively low cost, built-in equipment is, of course, a veritable boon today, when the price of all portable furnishings has an annoyingly upward trend.

Anything which effects a reduction in the area of a house predicates, naturally, a proportionate lowering in the cost of construction. Because it is susceptible to placement in partitions and in the odd corners that would otherwise remain unused, built-in equipment has a very direct bearing upon the conservation of floor-area, and for that reason, if for no other, its employment wherever practicable is an economical measure. But there is another point that merits mention: The larger pieces of furniture, such as sideboards, china-cabinets, desks, bookcases and cupboards, not only usurp much valuable floor-space, but they often cost much more than the average householder is prepared to expend. In virtually every case their cost is considerably higher than for a built-in equipment of equivalent scope. The use of built-in features would, therefore, seem to indicate a material saving in the cost of furnishing as well as of constructing a house..

In using built-in furnishings then, let moderation be the watchword! That will go far towards establishing success. But to moderation, we must append interesting design and suitable finish. Now, the finish of built-in furnishings is ordinarily governed by a rule that is almost axiomatic. Instead of corresponding with the portable furniture used within the same apartment, the finish of the built-in equipment matches that chosen for the wood-trim of the room. There is clear logic in this rule, too. When furnishings are built-in, can they be looked upon as accessorial? They are very definitely structural. As such, their treatment is properly based upon the finish of other structural members of similar material employed in the same room.

When the finish matches that of the surrounding woodwork, built-in equipment can never be unduly unobtrusive. This is important, too; because, if any furnishings are actually built-in, we have to live with them thru good days and bad, thru summer and thru winter. We cannot discard or endure at will, as is always our privilege with portable pieces. The advantage of unobtrusive colorings is, therefore, as apparent as the desirability of simplicity in design. Ornate carving and dust-collecting moldings should be rigorously avoided — for these add to household labor without increasing in the slightest degree the attractiveness of the built-in furnishings.



Mr. Stevenson will be pleased to answer any questions concerning this bungalow free of charge. Let him help you with your building problems. He can furnish complete blue prints of this plan, for which a moderate charge will be made. In writing about plans, or in ordering prints, be sure to specify the date of issue in which they appeared. Address Mr. Stevenson, care of Fruit, Garden and Home, Des Moines, Iowa

In the generously-proportioned living room of the little home before us, the wall space on each side of the fireplace is devoted to a bookcase, topped by casement windows. This is a useful equipment, that leaves unbroken the spaces essential for the placement of any necessary large pieces of portable furniture. In the communicating dining room, too, there are excellent locations for such mobile furniture as is needed to supplement the long buffet built in beneath the casements of one outer wall.

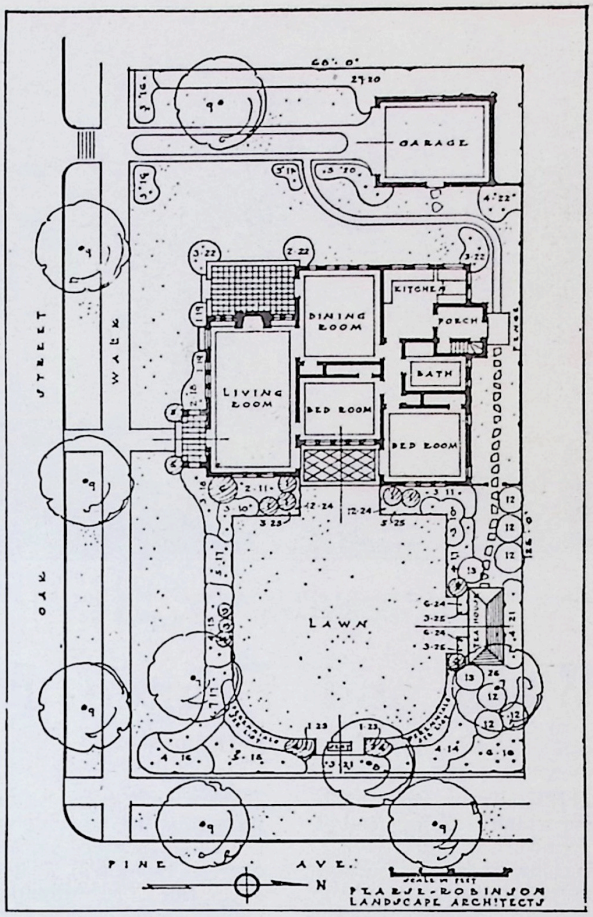
A glass-doored china closet occupies a niche in the diminutive passageway between the dining room and the kitchen. In the nearby bathroom, the compartments underneath a built-in seat that extends along one end of the room offer much storage space for towels and other toilet paraphernalia; and, between the windows above the seat, a medicine closet is built in. A second medicine closet is provided over the lavatory.

In the kitchen, the built-in con- (*Continued on page 75*

A suggested landscape development for this bungalow for other localities is shown on the next page

Landscape Planning Service

FRANCIS ASBURY ROBINSON
Member American Society of Landscape Architects



First number in plan refers to quantity; the second, to species shown on plans below

ON a lot where so little room is left after the house is built, a one-story house that spreads over the ground, there is especial need for a carefully considered arrangement that all purposes may be served and still an attractive and livable result obtained.

In this case the exposure of the rooms to the points of the compass is happy, with the living room and approach on the south and east, and the kitchen and service on the north and west. By placing the house to the west of the lot, room is created for a small intimate garden on the east and the service to the kitchen and garage on the west is still left ample in size.

The enclosure of this garden area by high planting gives the necessary seclusion and privacy from the public passing on the adjacent street. Opening as it does from a small porch between the living room and a bedroom, the effect of an outdoor living room readily is created.

Access to this living lawn for service is provided by a stepping-stone walk leading from the kitchen door to the teahouse thru a gate in the lattice fence, which is a screen for this service area.

In selecting the plants for use on this property, two lists have been prepared, one for the northern states with entirely hardy material, the other for the Middle Atlantic states with half-hardy material and with the ericaceous plants which will grow only in leaf mold or in soils with no lime. This will give a wide variety of selection. By following one or the other, a succession of interest in bloom, foliage or fruit may be had thruout the season.

The perennials will add a touch of color to brighten the entire border and may be used for every climate except the tropics.

Of course, subscribers living in sections where the climatic conditions are not analogous to the sections suggested below will have a special problem to consider in landscaping their lots. Others may not be in a position to place this house or one like it upon a corner lot as we have planned. Their problem will call for individual consideration and for individual treatment.

Those who live in the subtropical portion of this country will have even a different problem to consider. It is not possible in a service of this kind to anticipate every situation that may arise in the case of individual subscribers; hence, we are forced to consider the greatest number. [Editor's note: Mr. Robinson will answer any landscape question which will aid you in using this plan or developing a special situation, free of charge. He can furnish working drawings of the above plan at a moderate charge. Address Mr. Robinson, care of Fruit, Garden and Home, Des Moines, Iowa. Enclose a stamped envelope for reply.]

LIST FOR NORTHERN STATES

Evergreens

1. Thuja occidentalis variety pumila—Dwarf Arborvitae
2. Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis—American Arborvitae
3. Pinus Mugho Compacta—Dwarf Mountain Pine
4. Juniperus Chinensis Procumbens—Japanese Trailing Juniper
5. Juniperus Virginiana—Red Cedar
6. Thuja occidentalis—American Arborvitae

Deciduous Trees

7. Fagus americana—American Beech
8. Prunus cerasifera pissardi—Purple Plum
9. Acer saccharum—Sugar Maple

Shrubs

10. Cydonia japonica—Japanese Quince
11. Deutzia scabra variety Pride of Rochester—Deutzia
12. Exochorda grandiflora—Pearl Bush
13. Magnolia soulangeana—Saucer Magnolia
14. Prunus triloba—Flowering Plum
15. Prunus tomentosum—Nanking Cherry
16. Viburnum molle—Kentucky Vibernum
17. Euonymus alatus—Winged Euonymus
18. Rosa rugosa, variety Conrad F. Meyer, The Great Tea, Rugosa
19. Yucca filamentosa concava—Spoonleaf yucca
20. Lonicera bella albida—Belle Honeysuckle
21. Elaeagnus umbellata—Autumn Elaeagnus
22. Lonicera fragrantissima—Fragrant Honeysuckle

Special Plants

23. Standard Rose Gruss an Teplitz
24. Pachysandra terminalis—Japanese Spurge
25. Geranium, pink
26. Convallaria majalis—Lily-of-the-Valley

Perennials

Dianthus plumarius variety Lord Byron—Garden Pink
Linum perenne—Perennial Flax
Althea rosea—Hollyhock
Astilbe japonica—Japanese Astilbe
Campanula medium—Canterbury Bells
Delphinium Belladonna—Larkspur
Anemone japonica—Japanese Anemone
Aster novae angliae, Feltham Blue—New England Aster
Coreopsis grandiflora—Big Coreopsis

LIST FOR MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

Evergreens

1. Thuja orientalis—Oriental Arborvitae
2. Thuja orientalis pyramidalis—Oriental Arborvitae
3. Taxus canadensis—Canada Yew
4. Taxus cuspidata brevifolia—Dwarf Japanese Yew
5. Juniperus virginiana glauca—Juniper Glauca
6. Juniperus chinensis—Chinese Juniper

Deciduous Trees

7. Fagus americana—American Beech
8. Prunus cerasifera pissardi—Purple Plum
9. Celtis occidentalis—Hackberry

Shrubs, Deciduous and Broad-leaved Evergreens

10. Rhododendron Wilson—Wilson Rhododendron
11. Buxus sempervirens—Common Box
12. Hibiscus syriacus—Shrub Althea
13. Cercidiphyllum japonicum—Katsura Tree
14. Elaeagnus umbellata—Autumn Elaeagnus
15. Elaeagnus parvifolia—Chinese Elaeagnus
16. Ligustrum ibota—Ibota Privet
17. Ilex crenata—Japanese Holly
18. Azalea amoena—Amoena Azalea
19. Hydrangea quercifolia—Oakleaf Hydrangea
20. Ligustrum ovalifolium—California Privet
21. Prunus caroliniana—Carolina Laurel Cherry
22. Lonicera fragrantissima—Fragrant Honeysuckle

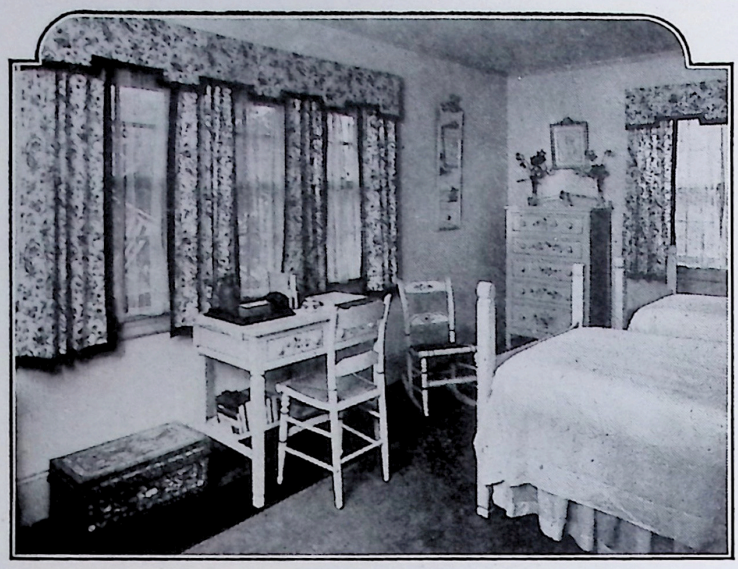
Special Plants

23. Standard Rose Gruss an Teplitz
24. Euonymus radicans—Wintercreeper
25. Geranium, pink
26. Convallaria majalis—Lily-of-the-Valley

Perennials

Dianthus plumarius variety Lord Byron—Garden Pink
Linum perenne—Perennial Flax
Althea Rosea—Hollyhock
Astilbe japonica—Japanese Astilbe
Campanula medium—Canterbury Bells
Delphinium Belladonna—Larkspur
Anemone japonica—Japanese Anemone
Aster novae angliae, Feltham Blue—New England Aster
Coreopsis grandiflora—Big Coreopsis

These rush-bottomed chairs are banded



in black and adorned with the floral motif

Faintly striped paper creates a restrained background for the colorful window-hangings and the painted furniture

Plain Walls and Painted Furniture

JOHN LYNNE GREY

PAINTED furniture unquestionably deserves very richly all that widely-distributed vogue which it enjoys today, for probably no other type of furniture is quite so marvelously adaptable. The variations in color, design and purpose now available are, indeed, innumerable; ranging all the way from the simplest sort of American Colonial and European peasant styles to the delicately-elaborate period forms of France, Spain and Italy. Just the ideal type of painted furniture both from the standpoint of purse and taste, and can, therefore, usually be found by discerning homemakers without a great deal of difficulty. Of course, the mere fact of painted furniture possessing real merit does not imply that it should be used with undue prodigality. Nor should anyone give too loose a rein to his love of gay color when buying painted furniture; for many of the unusual or excessively bright colorings that are frequently so appealing when displayed in the shops have a regrettable tendency to very quickly pall when subjected to constant use in a home. Flaming scarlet, brilliant green, vivid blue and burning yellow would inevitably attract the eye of every passerby—momentarily, at least; but think, for instance, of using year in and year out a little breakfast-set finished in any of these compelling hues! It might occasionally appear as a symbol of good cheer, but far more often probably it would loom up as a nerve-distracting reminder of overhaste in selection.

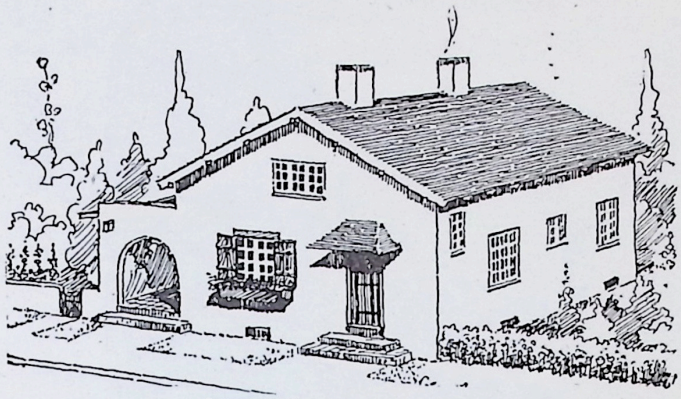
Even the lamp upon the bed-side stand corresponds in color and design to the furniture

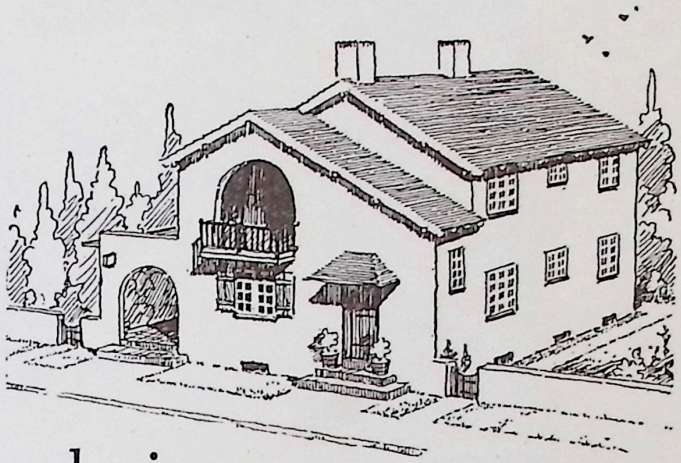
Because painted furniture is so essentially decorative in itself, it is ordinarily most happily used against plain backgrounds. That, of course, applies chiefly to the painted furniture which is adorned with floral or other devices. When this idealistic background of plain walls and unpatterned floor-covering is assured, patterned window-hangings can be added successfully, if the motif of their design is repeated in the decoration of the painted furniture, as illustrated upon this page. If, on the other hand, the chosen furniture is simple in design and devoid of applied decoration, it can frequently be arranged with good effect against a patterned wall. As an example, with a wall-covering of creamy-tan, carrying a conventional design in dull blue and grayish-green, furniture painted to that same quiet tone of green could not but be harmonious. Nevertheless, the safest and most generally satisfactory plan to follow is that of plain walls as a background for painted furniture.

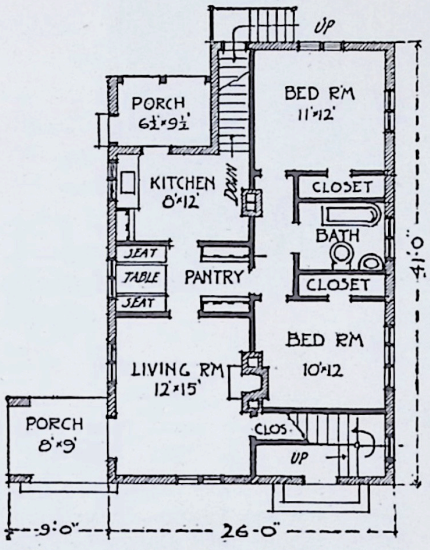
Plain walls, however, need not be monotonous; for decorators nowadays list as plain many textures that give variety and numerous indeterminate small patterns, such as diaper designs, narrow two-toned stripes and various fabric and material suggestions. In wallpaper, for instance, the texture of granite, crepe, canvas and putty are all faithfully reproduced; and, while these are in a sense patterns, they are so inconspicuous in character, that their effect upon a wall is wholly plain.

If, then, you had before you the pleasant task of furnishing the little home portrayed on page 24, it might, therefore, be an excellent idea to maintain thruout a plain effect upon the walls in some soft neutral coloring, such as putty, light taupe or oyster-gray, any one of which has sufficient warmth to promote cheerfulness. The maintenance of a single tone would also serve not only to apparently augment the size of the interior, but to increase its restfulness. Nor would there be the slightest lack of that variety which is desirable in all homes, if in the living room, the dining room and the tiny hall behind the walls were of rough-textured sand-float plaster, with a wall-finish of paint or enamel in the kitchen and the bathroom, and small-patterned wallpapers in the bedrooms.

Let us, then, proceed to select for the rear bedroom a two-toned putty-colored wallpaper, almost invisibly patterned in narrow stripes. For the finish of the woodwork, a very light putty tone will be chosen in preference to pure white or ivory, as the uniform hue of walls and woodwork will tend to confer an air of greater spaciousness. Next in order comes the selection of a suitable floor-covering. One large, unpatterned rug of taupe, having a plain black border, would be an admirable choice, as its quiet coloring would accord with almost any future change in color-scheme that might be made in the room. Either a fine net or a very sheer marquisette in an ivory or light ecru tint could be used for the straight-hanging, sill-length glass-curtains. For the lambrequin-topped inner window-hangings, either cretonne or chintz might be chosen. To harmonize with the snowy bed-coverings, this drapery fabric could be pure white as to ground. The chintz depicted in the illustration is white, with a floral pattern developed in jade green, coral, black and taupe. With ultra-smart effect, the curtains and the lambrequins display a border of black sateen that is both new and unusual—a subtle repetition, too, of the black edging of the rug. (*Continued on page 71*







House 1224-B—This shows how the first story of House 1224-A may be built; later on, the roof may be raised and the second story added.

Income-Producing Houses

WILLIAM DRAPER BRINKLOE

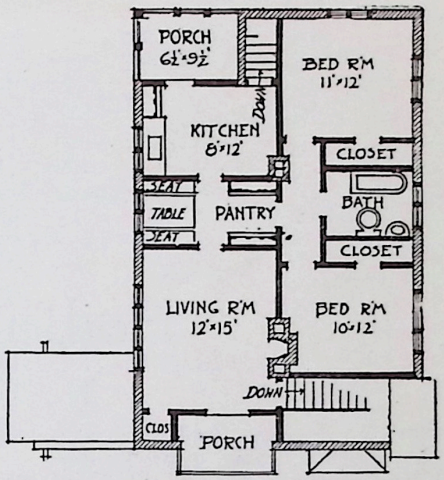
SUPPOSE, now, you own a good-sized lot in a good neighborhood. You are tired of paying rent; you want to build a comfortable little bungalow for yourself and your family on this lot.

But we'll suppose the lowest estimate you can get on the sort of bungalow you want is $6,000; and, since you have not sufficient cash, you'll have to borrow this at six percent. Interest, taxes, insurance, repairs, depreciation, and so on, will probably run you fairly close to four percent additional. Most real-estate owners figure they must get ten percent gross rental on a property to net six percent. So your $6,000 house will cost you an average fixed charge of nearly $600 per year or $50 per month. That's all right, you say; you are paying $50 per month in rent now.

Fifty dollars, however, is about your limit; you can carry the mortgage, but you can't reduce it to any extent. That's bad finance; indeed, the bank will probably refuse to lend the money unless you agree to reduce the mortgage a certain amount each year.

What can you do?

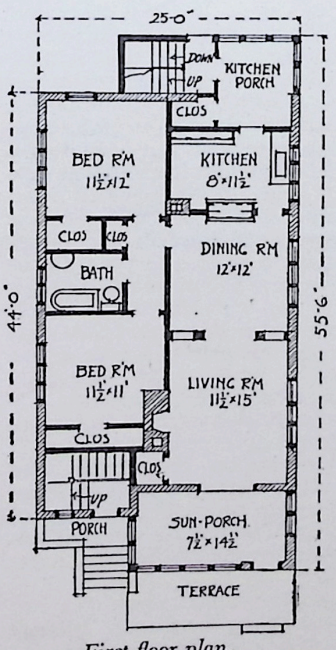
Well, in many cases a two-family house will solve your problem. You build a first-story flat for yourself, laid out exactly like your dream bungalow; then, above this, you build a second-story flat, to be rented out. The cost of these two flats will be very decidedly less than twice the cost of your bungalow, since the same roof and the same foundations serve for both flats. Moreover, you are putting your ground to work; making it do double duty. You will be your own agent and janitor, advertise for tenants, collect the rent, attend to the fires, and so on.



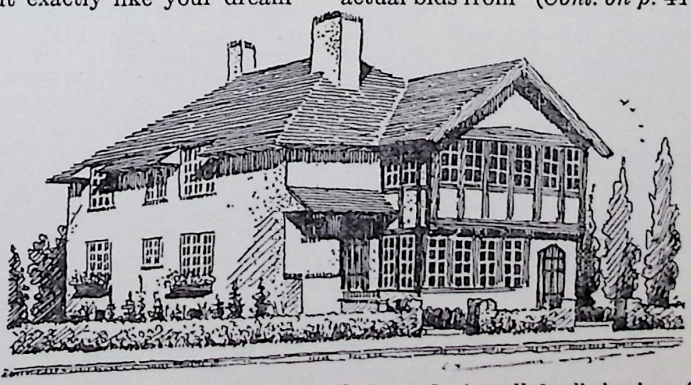
House 1224-A—Showing the roof raised and the second story added.

Therefore, under normal conditions, you can probably get enough rental from the apartment to carry, or nearly carry, the fixed charges, leaving your $50 free to apply on the mortgage. And as this is cut down your interest charge decreases, leaving more and more extra cash to clean up the balance of the mortgage.

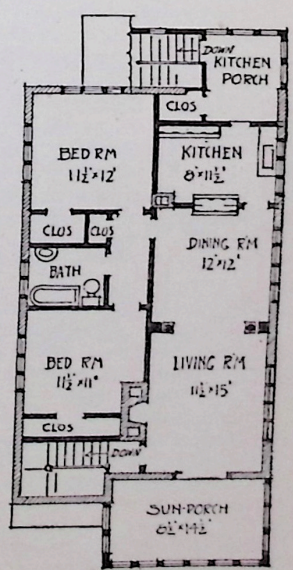
However, you must look into the matter very, very carefully before you start work. Consult some reliable real-estate brokers; ask them what types of flats are in greatest demand, what rent you can get, and what the fixed charges are likely to be—taxes, insurance, repairs, fuel, and so on. Also, be very sure there is no drawback to your building-site; it may be too far from a trolley-line, or on the wrong side of the street, or too near an ill-smelling factory, or something of the sort. Next, get actual bids from (*Cont. on p.* 41



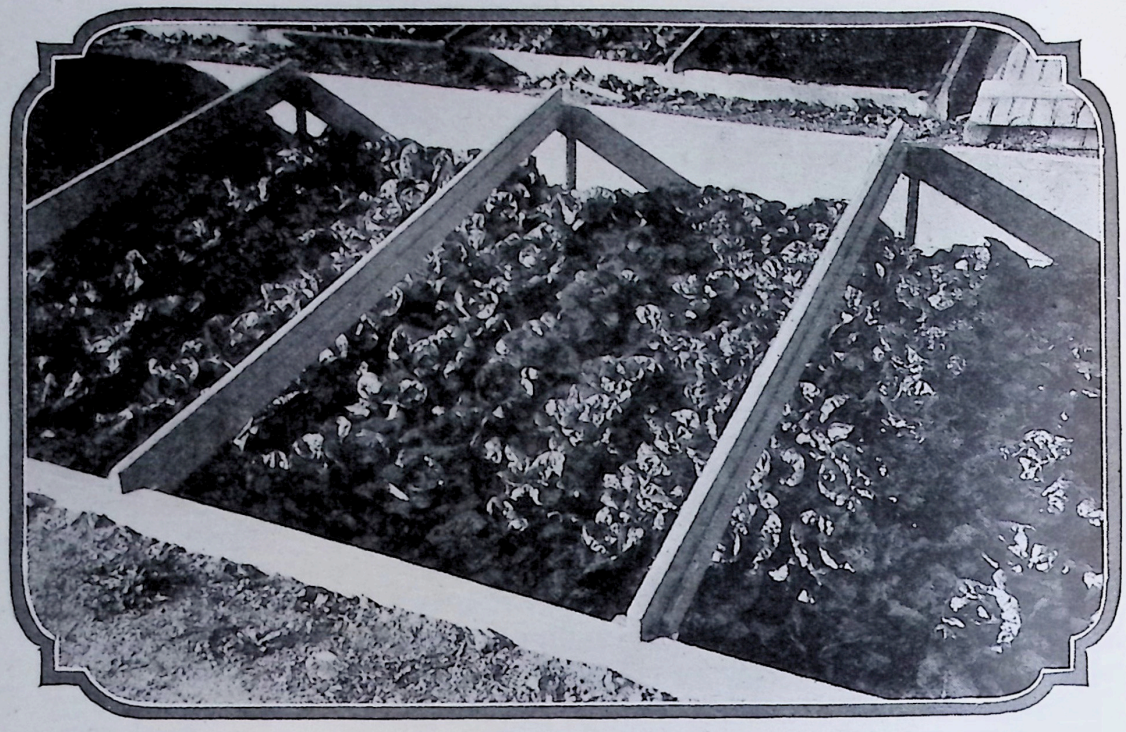
First floor plan.



House 1222—An attractive two-family house having all the distinction of a large, well-designed, single-family home.



Second floor plan.



The hotbed insures results like this to those who plan intelligently

Hotbeds and Their Management

A. D. TOMPKINS

Easy Directions tc Insure Success for the Small Gardens

THE principle of a hotbed is to furnish artificial heat for the time when the ground is too cold for outdoor planting of plants that require an early start for early maturity. Plants that require warm weather require more heat than plants that will stand light frost. For that reason different temperatures are required for different plants.

Cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce will stand quite low temperatures without injury and often can be started and raised in cold frames if handled right. Of course this is more or less a gamble in the North as conditions vary very much. Lettuce, however, will usually go thru without injury. Cabbage comes next. If started very early, a little bottom heat is necessary. Cauliflower will not stand quite so low a temperature as cabbage, but under normal conditions there will be little difference.

The trouble with cold-frame planting is that sometimes real hard freezing occurs after the plants are nicely started and conditions cannot be controlled as well as in the hotbed.

Tomatoes, peppers and eggplant require a warm temperature or standard summer heat and it is advisable not to let the temperature go too low or injuries may result.

The successful handling of hotbeds requires some knowledge of plants and their growth. It is for this reason that I do not advise beginners to raise cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce in the same frames with tomatoes, peppers and eggplant, the difference in heat required for these being so much greater that one or the other almost always suffers. Peppers and eggplant will stand much higher temperature than tomatoes without injury. Too high a temperature in the bed causes tomatoes to grow weak and spindling and brittle. As a result, when set out they receive a setback and do not do well. A well-hardened, stalky plant goes right ahead.

Air supply in the bed must be admitted properly. A cold draft or wind will often seriously injure plants in frames. Always open sash away from the wind and avoid cold drafts over the plants.

In selecting a hotbed site, a good protected place should be selected, away from the north and west winds and so situated that the sun will shine on it all day. On real cold nights, frames will need extra protection and should be covered with heavy blankets. If snow should occur, the blanket can be left on without injury to the bed, as under ordinary circumstances plants will go twenty-four hours or longer in darkness. Some air, however, must get in. This is most important.

Now as beds need artificial heat it must be supplied from some source. I have always found good, strawy horse manure the best, but any kind of horse manure will serve, altho if it is strawy it is less difficult for the beginner. But as manure is hard to obtain in some places it may be impossible to get it; then we must do our best with something else. Steam pipes laid under the bed will do, but put a board floor over the pipes and place your soil on this. On horse manure I use six inches of good soil; over steam I would use a trifle more. Some throw the dirt over the pipes without the floor, but this causes uneven heat in the bed. Plants directly over the pipes get too much and those farther away do not get enough.

Chicken manure has been used with success. A layer of leaves is put over the manure, which is firmly packed down, and then the whole mass is thoroly wet. This is a gamble for the beginner.

But to return to horse manure. This is the old reliable, and I handle it this way: Some wet their manure when placing it in the beds; this hastens fermentation and the heat is more quickly spent. If a bed has to go too long in cold weather, it is bad. While this will work all right with cabbage, cauliflower, and lettuce, when planted real early, I never do it with tomatoes, peppers and eggplant, as they require the heat over a longer period. For this reason I try to hold it as long as possible.

I always pack my manure good and solid in the bed, taking care to pack the corners down well with the feet, for if they are not packed well they will settle, a layer at a time, to the depth of two feet or more. I always use the pit method as this has always given me the best results, while often just a hole is dug in the ground and the manure placed in it and the frame placed on top. I do not recommend this plan, however, as too much heat escapes.

I always board up the pit and bank it well, making the top into a frame to accommodate the sash, and you will find it will work well. But for all purposes the concrete pit is the best. It holds heat better, distributes it over the bed more evenly, and in general gives more satisfaction. A little more care is necessary, however, in ventilation. When the bed is first made, gases arise from the manure, and this would be bad for the germination of plants. For this reason planting must be deferred a few days until this passes off.

A thermometer is necessary, as the temperature of a bed should not be judged. It may be fatal to the plants. We can no more judge the temperature in a (*Continued on page 57*

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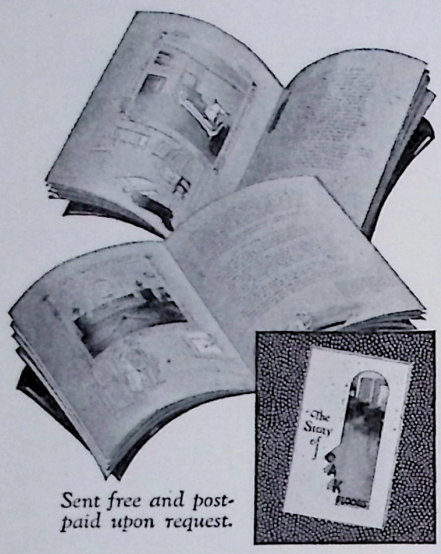

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Getting a Start in February

FLORENCE SPRING

FEBRUARY is the banner month as to the appearance of that most fascinating literature—the seed catalog. To the garden lover there is nothing more alluring; and during many of the long February evenings you may find him—and his wife—poring over the various compendiums issued by different florists, their covers and contents picturing hues, shapes, and sorts of vegetables and flowers that may grow in that horticultural paradise, the seed nursery, but which we certainly cannot expect to emulate in the home garden.

At the time of the war, when we women took over the garden work, a conference with the departing masculines of one family resulted in a carefully considered list of the best standbys for planting in the home garden, and amounts of each needed. This list we try to keep up to date by occasional conferences with nurserymen and particularly successful gardeners. At the same time, I want to advise you to be open-minded here as elsewhere, and not to be afraid to try novelties or new varieties of old favorites. Have regard, also, to family preferences. Of course one sometimes slips up when experimenting. "String peas" we tried one year; but never again. What my marketman calls "petty poise" presented such a brave show the early part of the season they were attempted, as to raise our fondest hopes. A few scattering minute blossoms—soon withering—were all that appeared, however, and a temporary green hedge was all that we got for our money in that enterprise. Taking it all in all, however, it pays to be adventurous in this respect. Chinese cabbage or pet-sai, for instance, has come to our garden to stay, since its first trial; upland cress, curly endive, Japanese climbing cucumber (a wonderful discovery), and various improvements in kind, are the results of experiments with vegetables hitherto strangers to us.

Our list is as follows:

Radish—Scarlet Globe—Two or three papers; keep them going thru the season.

Lettuce — Black-seeded Tennis-ball; Crisp-as-Ice, Iceberg, for hot weather. Cos (summer).

Carrots—French Forcing (early), Danvers Half-Long (later). Make two or three small plantings of the latter; one-half ounce of each is enough for two gardens.

Beets — Crosbie's Egyptian — "Early" and "Midsummer." Half-ounce of each. Two plantings of each.

Swiss Chard—New Zealand spinach. One package of each plants two gardens.

Tomatoes—John Baer, Earliana (early). Stone (all-round). Yellow Plum (one plant), for salads.

Peppers—Chili, for pickles; Chinese Giant, sweet. One package of each enough for two gardens.

Peas—Much Choice. Little Marvel, American Wonder, Nott's Excelsior, Sutton's Excelsior (early dwarf). Gradus (early), two and one-half feet, Breck's Old Glory, McLean's Advancer, Pioneer (later). Telephones are splendid, but too tremendously high to brush or wire conveniently. Champion, another tall but unexcelled variety. Blue Bantum—dwarf and early—we tried for the first time last year and were delighted with it. One pint, at least, of the varieties selected makes two plantings.

Parsley—Triple-curled. One package for two gardens.

Salsify—Parsnips, Eggplant (Black Beauty), one package of each; better buy plants of the latter.

Onions—Sets, for early use; one quart Yellow Globe Danvers, seed; one paper. Onions do not do well in all soils; try your own.

Summer Squash—Giant Summer Crookneck; one paper for two gardens.

Cucumbers—Japanese Climbing. Half a package. Farquhar's Perfection (running).

Endive—Farquhar's Perfection. Invaluable in late fall and early winter; Half a paper.

Squashes and Melons (if room).—Half a package.

Cabbage—Early Jersey Wakefield. Danish Ball-Head (winter). Improved American Savoy (all-season), crinkled, delicious. Half a package of each enough for two gardens. Chinese cabbage for salads.

Continued on page 79

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Asparagus will produce big tender shoots early in the spring if the bed is given a good dressing of manure now. It is immaterial whether the manure is well rotted or not if placed on the ground now.

Evergreens often die during dry winters for lack of moisture. The great danger is in the ground "freezing dry." On mild days it will be well worthwhile to soak the ground around the trees thoroly. Do not be afraid of the water freezing around the roots as it will do no harm. The great danger in wintering evergreens is lack of sufficient moisture.

Labels for your garden plants should be made up now. An evening spent in writing the names of varieties on your labels which you expect to plant will be an enjoyable diversion and you will have them ready when the spring rush comes.

Pansy and pepper seeds should be started in February. Use pans about two inches deep; first, a layer of fine gravel for drainage, then a mixture of equal parts sand loam and leaf mold, moistened. The seed should be planted four times the diameter of seed, firming the soil over them and cover with paper until the seedlings appear. Keep pansy seeds very moist.

Pruning should be done at proper seasons to insure vigorous growth. January to March—remove all dead canes in the blackberry and raspberry patch. February to March—prune the apple trees, trimming for low heads and open trees. During the same time cut back the young shoots on cherry trees. Hybrid perpetual roses should be pruned back to not more than four eyes, after danger of killing frosts is past.

Seeds should be ordered now. Go thru the catalogs, make your lists, and get your order in early. You will avoid disappointment when planting time comes. Early orders generally mean that you do not have to take substitute varieties.

Wood ashes, poultry droppings, and the like make choice top dressing for the garden. Wood ashes saved from the fireplace make an exceptional fertilizer for the flower garden, especially for roses, tulips and perennials.

February is the month in which to prepare the hotbeds. If possible, select a spot with a southern exposure where the bed will receive a sufficient supply of sunshine. Make arrangements now for a supply of fresh horse manure. This can usually be secured easily in any city. Your local liveryman, moving and storage house, or drayman can generally furnish it. Go over the sashes to see that they are in good condition.

Garden tools may be sharpened up during an idle evening in February. Two or three wooden paddles for the purpose of cleaning hoes and shovels will come in handy during the busy season. Get your tools all in shape now.

Rhubarb roots placed in a shallow box and brought into the furnace room will send up delicious tender shoots. Roots should be dug in the fall and left in the open until brought to the furnace room or they may be procured from local market gardeners at this season.

Dahlia bulbs should be examined to see if they are getting too dry or moldy. If moldy they are too damp and should be moved to a drier or cooler part of the store-room.

Houseplants may be needing attention at this season. Refer to the article, "Those Plants in Your Window," in the January issue of Fruit, Garden and Home for full details.

Well-rotted manure or poultry droppings should be applied to the strawberry patch now. Scatter lightly over the straw mulch while the ground is frozen.

Hyacinths, after they are thru blooming, should be set away in the pots in a dry, cool place, watered sparingly for a month, kept in the same pot and soil until the late autumn, when they can be planted in beds for early spring bloom. They are of no value for repotting.

Grapes can be pruned in many sections during February. It is very important to prune them before the sap begins to flow. You must use your own judgment as to the time to do this, as it is more or less dangerous to prune all soft cane fruits when there is still danger of killing frosts.

Mice may be troublesome around the fruit trees and shrubs if the snow is plentiful. Tramp the snow down close around the plants and this will prevent much danger.

Summer flowering bulbs should be carefully examined in February to see if they are coming thru properly. Dampness will cause decay and excessive heat or moisture will produce sprouting or untimely growth. A dry, cool place is the best for their storage.

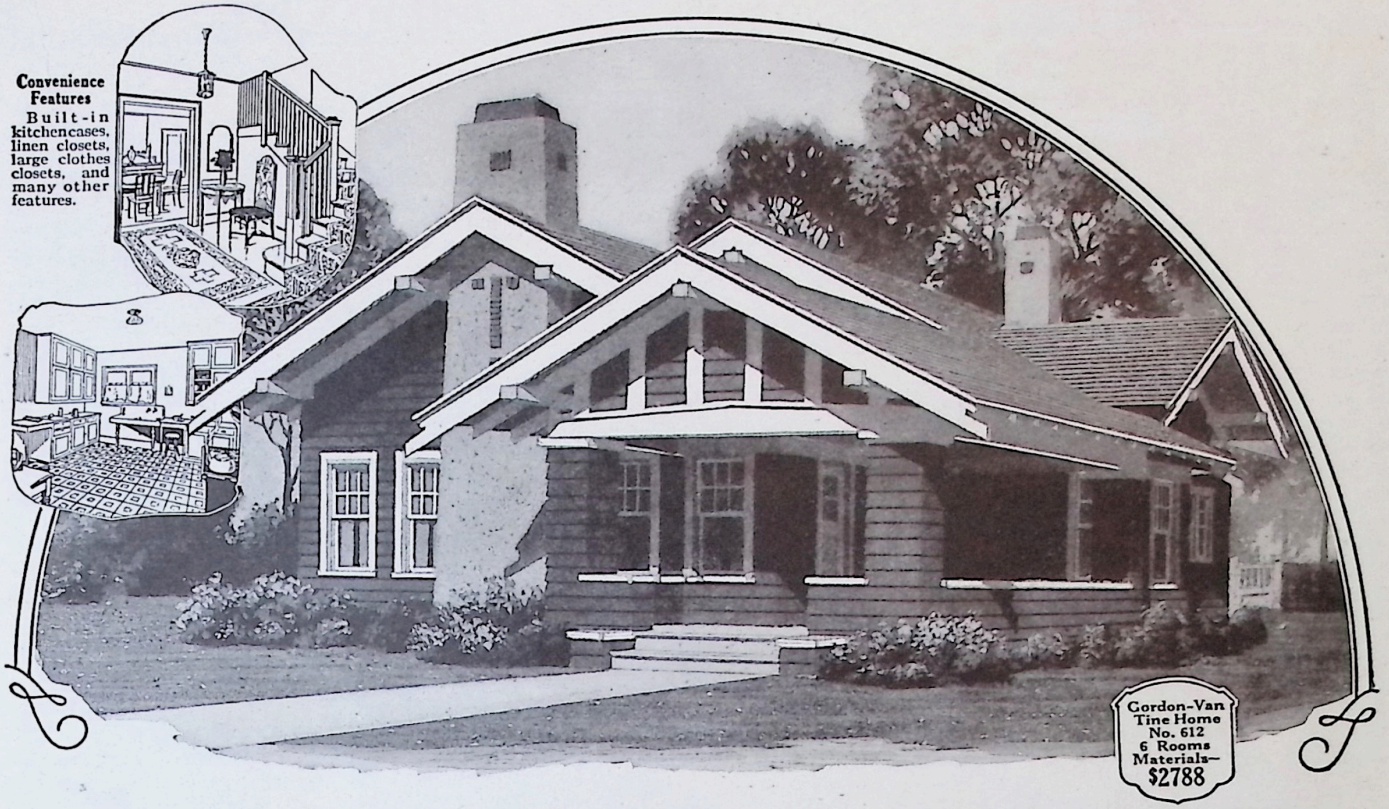
Pergolas, trellises, arches, and summer-houses may be planned now. If you are handy with tools and count on building your own, why not start the work now in the basement and have them ready when spring comes?

Soot from soft coal is a valuable fertilizer and insecticide, being especially discouraging to grubs and cut worms. Bonemeal or commercial fertilizer applied a spoonful at a time will aid in improving the quality of your house plants. House plants should not be watered on severe days. Especially should they not have the foliage sprayed with water. Water early in the day and use only tepid water.

Geraniums, coleus, and other similar plants for outdoor bedding may be propagated now from cuttings. Dahlia, pansy, aster, and verbena seeds should be sown in boxes early this month.

The bulb garden should be kept mulched during freezing weather. Examine your mulch and if it has blown off,

Continued on page 65



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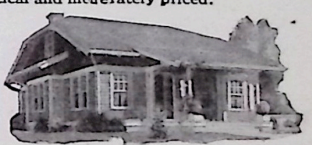

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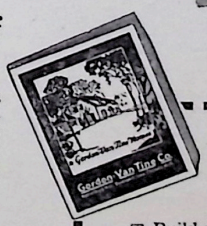

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Modern Versions of the Dutch Oven

Menus, Recipes and Directions for Its Use

GUDRUN CARLSON

Veal hearts stuffed, string beans and browned carrots are cooked together beautifully in the waterless cooker here pictured

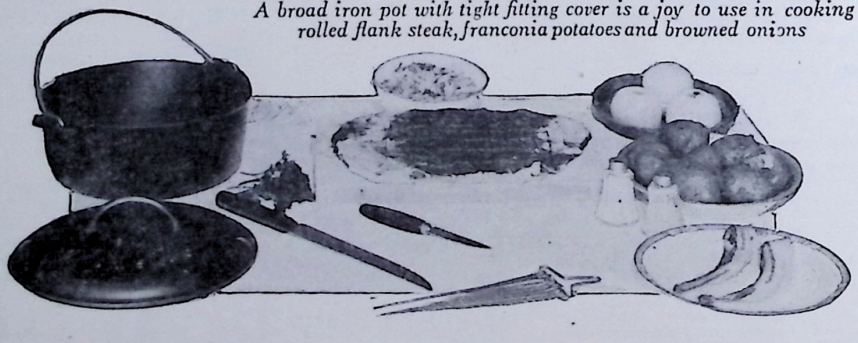
POTS and pans of many a kind may come and go, but the old Dutch oven of the past generations is still holding its own. When one considers its great usefulness it is indeed right that it should hold a cherished place in our kitchens.

It is of interest to note that altho the name Dutch oven usually refers to a large iron pot with a close-fitting cover, the term has been and is sometimes used to describe two other forms of ovens.

In early colonial days a type was used to take the place of regular ovens. It was made of sheet metal, cone or bell-shaped, closed at the narrow end and open at the wide end, with a shelf in the middle to hold the food to be baked, and with metal legs for support. It was set before an open grate or hearth with the wide, open end toward the fire. The heat thus radiated from the sides cooked the food. Potatoes, biscuits, roasts and other foods were baked in this manner.

The third type to which the term Dutch oven was sometimes applied is the old brick oven used in Holland and later in this country.

To keep up with improved stoves and new kinds of fuel, the Dutch oven had to change its shape to meet the changing demands of the times. You find that today the pots have flat or slightly rounded bottoms, no legs, and a rounded cover having no depression. The inside of the cover is often made with ridges to catch the condensed steam during cooking and thus baste the food. Within the past few years other modifications of the Dutch oven, following about the same principles of cookery, have been manufactured and offered for sale. Each of these has its particular advantages, and if you are to invest in such a utensil, it is well to get some information concerning each one of them.



A broad iron pot with tight fitting cover is a joy to use in cooking rolled flank steak, franconia potatoes and browned onions

These cookers or pots are constructed of iron and aluminum or in some cases entirely of aluminum, and in some cases with parts of nickel or copper. In one cooker asbestos is used as lining between the metal bottoms. Special handles, a steam valve, a trivet for the bottom of cooker, and other special devices come with some of the cookers.

The Dutch ovens or similar pots when tested proved strong, durable and practical—in fact, those made of iron will wear almost forever and will improve with age. Any kind of heat can be used and much less heat is needed than for ordinary kettles or roasters. Cooking on top of the stove is as satisfactory as cooking in the oven and more economical. Since iron holds heat and endures intense heat, it is unusually successful when used for searing meats or browning chicken or other foods, or for deep fat frying.

Have you not found that sometimes you need some inducement to cook foods which need long, slow cooking? The Dutch oven is one solution. Cornmeal mush, hominy, split yellow peas, beans, braised meat, fricasseed chicken, and corned beef and cabbage are only a few of the dishes which can be cooked "just right" in the Dutch oven. The food comes out tender and juicy with its flavor fully retained. Moreover, two or more foods can be cooked at one time without undesirable mixing of the flavors. There is much less shrinkage in the baking of meat and fowl, and almost no danger of scorching and burning if the fire is properly regulated.

The main disadvantages are the weight and care of the heavy iron pot, but with the proper attention each time it is used the points in its favor are sufficient to make it a paying, practical investment.

For those of us who are not fortunate enough to have had handed down from our mothers or grandmothers a Dutch oven, worn smooth by long usage, it is well to remember when buying a new iron pot or kettle that it should be thoroly seasoned before using. You may have a method which you have found successful, but the following directions are simple and have given excellent results:

Wash the pot in hot soapsuds, scouring with steel wool, a wire dish cloth, stiff brush, or a good scouring powder. Fill pot almost full with cold water, add a heaping tablespoonful of washing soda, and allow to simmer three or four hours. Scour again, according to previous directions, rinse in hot water and dry. Add two or three cupfuls of unsalted fat, preferably beef suet, melt over a slow fire, and allow to simmer three or four hours. Grease the inside of both cooker and cover with hot fat every fifteen or twenty minutes, using a small soft brush or a cloth wrapped around the end of a stick. Pour out the fat. Rub the cooker thoroly with a soft cloth or tissue paper. Rub the outside surface with paraffin oil or sweet oil and set aside ready for use. Instead of heating fat in the pot one may rub the whole surface with mutton tallow or beef suet, allow the pot to stand two days, rub with fat again, and then put it in a slow oven for several hours.

Aluminum pots should be treated according to special directions which usually come with them.

In still another respect you can sing the praises of the Dutch oven. It is simple to use and requires very little experience. You have heard so many, many times this little bit of advice: "Follow directions which come with whatever utensil you are buying." If no special directions are furnished, use your best and favorite recipes for soups, stews, pot roasts, vegetables, and cereals, but remember that less heat and less time are needed than with open kettles or kettles with loose covers, since a tight-fitting cover is used to hold the heat and steam in the pot. Only a small amount of water or perhaps none at all should be used. A type of cooker called "waterless" uses no water for meat and poultry.

There are so many attractive dishes which can be prepared in the Dutch oven that it is difficult to choose the ones which will appeal to everyone. To show how the Dutch oven can be best used, the main dishes of three meals have been selected, all of which demand fairly long, slow cooking.

The foods chosen are all economical yet they furnish all that could be desired in the way of satisfying a fastidious taste.

Veal hearts stuffed and browned carrots make a good main course for a family dinner. Frequently we forget that animals have such things as hearts, which are very good as well as inexpensive. (*Cont'd on p. 80*

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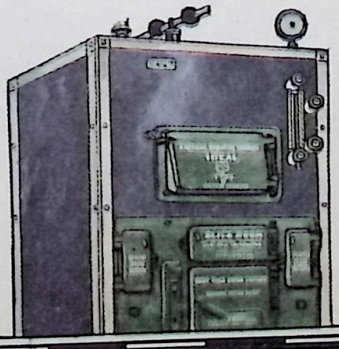

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Among Ourselves

MY COMPOST HEAP

In the fall we cover all the beds with leaves and a little later top this with manure. The manure helps to rot the leaves and the leaves allow the air to penetrate to the plants to some extent.

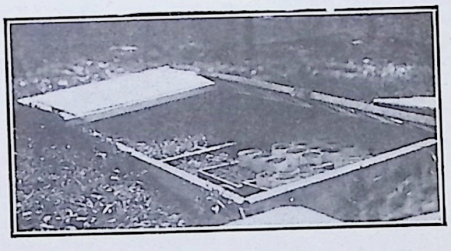
We then start the compost heap. If, in the spring, you are in the habit of raking off the manure and leaves applied in the fall, this should be piled in a remote part of the yard, thinly covered with ashes or dirt, and allowed to remain all summer; in the fall, start the compost heap on top of this.

Beside the heap, pile your surplus leaves and on top of it any manure you can spare. I start, as soon as the flies have vanished, to save all vegetable refuse and put it on the heap. In the kitchen I keep two receptacles. In one is placed all matter which will readily decompose, as well as eggshells, tea and coffee grounds, emptyings from the ash-trays, sweepings from the kitchen floor, etc., and in the other such things as skins from the citrus fruits, matchsticks, milkbottle tops, bones and meatscraps, dead flowers, etc., which go into the garbage can.

As I place the vegetable matter on the heap, I cover it with a few leaves; after the leaves are done or frozen, a thin layer of sifted ashes covers the refuse and improves the heap. The vacuum sweeper is emptied on the heap, and any odd lots of sand may be added, but not too much. This year I got about a bushel of wood and paper ash from a vacant lot where neighbors had burned rubbish, and last year several bushels of old plaster were secured from the remodeling of the house. Many other things may be secured from time to time. Sometimes large quantities of leaves may be had from neighbors who do not care to bother with them, or can be gathered from the street. In the spring we add a sack of lime and mix the pile, discarding anything that seems undesirable at that time.

We use this fertilizer mostly on places that are to be dug over, scattering it on the ground first. One year the whole pile went into the bottom of the new bed for the roses, and this year we expect to use a large amount in the same way for the new strawberry bed. If not all used or not wanted until later, it can lie undisturbed slightly covered with ashes or dirt. It is best placed in a remote corner where it will not be unsightly at such times as cold weather and lack of covering material causes the vegetable refuse to be exposed. Too much ashes should not be used unless it is felt that it is needed. A pit may be found advisable, by some, instead of a pile.

Even people who keep chickens can utilize a lot of refuse-matter and have the added advantage of the chicken manure.—W. M. B., Pittsburgh, Pa.



Mr. Farrington's cold frame

INEXPENSIVE COLD FRAMES

For several years I have used the prepared cloth which is on the market at a low price as a substitute for glass on my cold frames. The cloth is just as effective as glass in the late spring and easier to handle, as well as being cheaper.—E. I. Farrington.

WOULDN'T BE WITHOUT IT

In regard to suggestions, I have none for I think your magazine is fine and I would not want to be without it, as I get lots of helpful things out of it. I will tell you about my home and yard. I have a city lot 44x135 feet in the suburbs of Elkhart and I take a lot of pride in it. I have my house sitting twenty-five feet back from the sidewalk and the front yard is bordered with a hedge which also extends along the sides to the house. I have a cinder driveway along the north side of the house back to the garage.

Between the walk and the house I have all kinds of flowers and shrubs. Then there is a vine planted on the outer side of the walk which runs up over lattice work to protect the door. In the back yard there is a lilac hedge along the south side and a rose hedge between the yard and garden. In the center of the back yard is a large flower bed.—O. A. Peffly, Elkhart, Ind.

MY TINY GARDEN

In response to your cordial invitation to write letters to your magazine, I want to tell you how very much I enjoy it. I have just recently discovered it this past summer, and while actually taking eight or nine others, I find myself looking forward eagerly each month to the new issue.

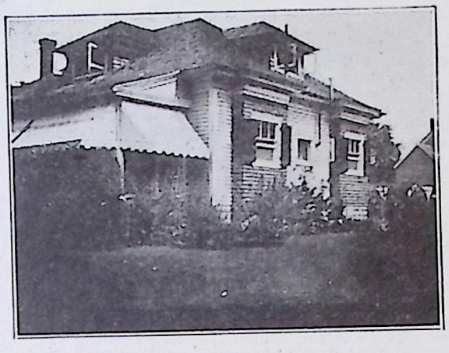
I had the usual collection that one finds in small unpretentious gardens—two rose bushes, two dahlias, sweet peas, nasturtiums, zinnias, snapdragons, asters and along the unsightly fence I planted morning glories, and they were actually the only thing that bloomed to any extent; consequently, next year I shall have them all around the fence.

On the back porch I had two boxes with pansies at first, and after they had died—as they all too frequently do—I put geraniums in their place, and they have bloomed all season and are still out and have buds on them. In August and September I made a number of cuttings, and they are now in a cosy little corner room with a bay window and another window, having a western and southern exposure; and as I took them in before any heat was started, I find they did not lose their leaves nor did the leaves turn yellow as they have done before.

I expect to have much comfort with my modest little conservatory this winter, and thank you for all your suggestions, many of which I have followed. —Alice Lacy Hills, Albany, N. Y.

MY HOMEMAKING EXPERIENCE

I live in a bungalow not unlike the one published in the October number of Fruit, Garden and Home. One enters the front door into a square entrance hall 14x14 feet. To the left was a small living room, 12x18 feet, with fireplace on the side. The hall was never used, and was so much waste space, while the living room was too shallow to draw up before the fire and move about comfortably. I conceived the idea of taking out the partition and throwing the room and hall into one. The ceilings and a four-foot wainscoting were paneled in fumed oak in both hall and living room, which opened into each other.



A sideview of Mrs. Jones' home

The dining room was directly back of the hall, and only shut off by pillars. My idea was to move the French doors between hall and dining room, throwing hall and living room into one, and thus making the dining room private. I also desired to paint all the woodwork ivory. I had no money, but I can paint a little, so I got busy before last Christmas and bought plain glass bowls at the 5 and 10 cent store, and decorated them. I placed a glass flower-holder in them, and these I sold for flower bowls. I decorated tin boxes for candy, candlesticks, painted waiters, decorated candles, and so on.

I placed these in a millinery store and arranged to give a commission of ten cents on the dollar. I sold the first and took orders for more to the amount of exactly $100.40, clear. After Christmas I sent for a carpenter. We went over the plans, and I found that by being extremely careful it could be done for a few dollars less than that. When there is determination, there is a way.—Mrs. E. A. Jones, Cambridge, Md.

I PLANT PEANUTS

Last summer, my neighbor planted tobacco in his back yard. It was only a little patch, to be sure, but the venture proved such fun and the tobacco was raised so successfully that I determined I too would plant something odd the following year.

And the subject I happened to pick was peanuts. I bought a quart of the best-looking peanuts (not roasted) I could find, shelled them and planted them the latter part of June. I planted three shelled nuts every sixteen inches and covered them with an inch and a half of soil. Then I sat back and waited and, out of the whole acre and a half I had planted, nothing was watched with greater interest than peanuts.

Peanuts are his hobby

But I was rewarded for my pains for, in spite of the ridicule of my smart-Aleck neighbor (who was still puffed up about his tobacco) the plants began to appear and I carefully pulled out all but one from each

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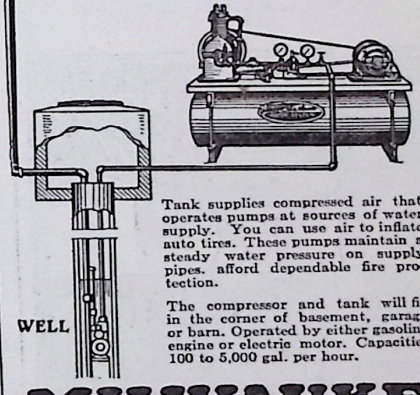

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group. About this time I placed a small supply of fertilizer about these young plants and, I might add, it wasn't barnyard manure either. Experience has taught me that barnyard manure has too many weeds and, in this instance, it would have caused an abnormal growth of the plant resulting in only half-filled pods.

At last the fall came and my peanut crop was ready to be harvested. The vines had already begun to turn yellow and so, with a potato fork, I dug in! And say, you should have seen those peanuts. They would have made your mouth water!

Am I going to plant them next season? Well, I'll tell the whole wide world I am. But not in the same spot, of course. Peanuts require rotation and, here's another thing—they surely do wonders toward improving the soil.

So far as satisfaction and amusement were concerned, that peanut crop was a howling success. Me for the peanut crop next season!—I. R. Hegel, New Haven, Conn.

[Editor's Note—Mr. Hegel puts his finger on the really important thing in getting the most out of our yards. Plant something different, something that interests you, and your gardens will take on a new meaning for you.]

HOW BEES PAID ME

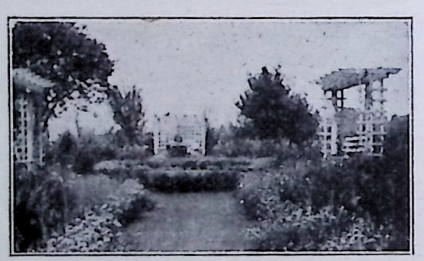
I am often asked the question, "Does it pay to keep bees?" Thinking that my answer to the question might be of interest to some of the readers of your valuable Fruit, Garden and Home, I send you my reply. I am convinced that the nature of a person has much to do with his success in any field of endeavor. Unless a person follows an occupation that appeals to him he is likely to be unsuccessful. There are many persons not fitted by nature to be successful with bees, and I believe that unless one loves bees and likes to work with them he is apt to end in failure. I herewith send you a bit of my experience with a few hives.

This is not considered a good locality for bees, yet in the season of 1919 I took from ten hives 800 pounds of comb honey worth $200. My expense was about $15. From my best hive in 1920 I took 141 pounds of honey, in 1921 I took 120 pounds, in 1922 I took 139 pounds—a total of 400 pounds worth $120 with a total expense of $8. Thus I showed a profit of $185 from ten hives in one year and a profit of $112 from one hive in three years. What would pay better on as small an investment? As for my time and labor I count that nothing, as it is a pleasurable pastime to care for them. Another thing I shall mention is that we eat honey three times a day and it keeps the doctor away. I am eighty-one years old and am enjoying the best of health.—M. H. Wolfer, Richmond, Ind.

LIKES NEW DEPARTMENT

We are very much pleased with Fruit, Garden and Home and I am very glad you have started the "Cook's Round Table" department as I think planning meals is the hardest part of housekeeping.

My husband raised the finest tomatoes and cucumbers around here this year by following directions printed in several of your articles last winter.—Mrs. L. H. Fisher, Newberry, Pa.



Enclosed is a snapshot of my garden which has been developed in a rather small space. Ten-foot flower borders are on either side of the cinder path. The lily pool is located in the center of the yard. The flowers used around pool and in flower borders are nearly all perennials.—Dollie D. Church, Syracuse, N. Y.

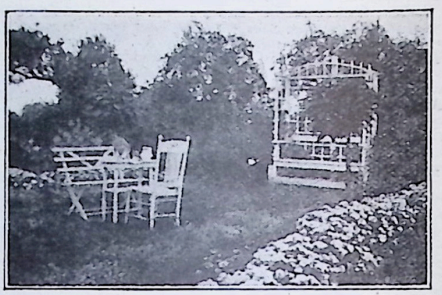
MY ROSE EXPERIENCES

This legend of the rose is told. When the Lord gave to Adam his beautiful helpmeet, Adam plucked the first rose and gave to Eve. Thus all thru the ages a bride carries roses laden with perfume in memory of that first sacred wedding. It is said that as Adam carried the rose to Eve a thorn pierced his finger. Eve saw the drops of blood and kissed the wounded hand. Thus the beautiful rose has always carried a thorn. As we cultivate this queen of flowers, see the beautiful blossoms basking in the sunshine

filling the air with their fragrance, it is hard to realize that a thorn or an enemy is near.

But into the garden of Eden came the evil one. Ere a rose garden has donned its beautiful colors from here and there come the slug, the rose bug, the aphis, as uninvited guests. Then to war the gardener must go. He sprays and sprays with arsenate of lead and black leaf. Next in line stands mildew, blackspot, and fungus disease, all so destructive to roses, and this time the gardener must load his gun with bordeaux mixture, but as the unruly child is often the best loved so the rose is loved more for the work involved, and both bring joy.

Good drainage is essential to roses. In planting, soak the soil to the tips of the roots. If too wet to firm the soil go back the next day and do so. Finer blooms may be had by disbudding the young plants so that all substance will go to growth.



The pruning of Hybrid Perpetuals should be done early in March and the Hybrid Teas in April. Prune both severely. If one wishes roses for table decoration, care should be taken to select sweet-scented roses. Baroness Rothschild, Mildred Grant, and Crimson Rambler have no fragrance whatever. But there are many delightfully fragrant roses. Some roses as Mrs. Degraw, and Gruss an Teplitz are constant bloomers in the garden but are not good cut roses, unless one doesn't mind sacrificing a bunch of buds. Long stem roses are much sought after, thus most of the roses introduced in recent years are long-stemmed and are good all-purpose roses.

I try out a few new roses each year and find a great deal of pleasure in so doing. My rose garden contains about two hundred and fifty low-growing roses, which yield blooms until the freezing weather sets in. And how we all love the climbing rose. No lot is too small to grow one or two of these roses. I have forty-eight climbing roses consisting of fourteen varieties. And oh! What a joy they are!—Mrs. Chas. Ozenberger, St. Joseph, Mo.

[Editor's Note—Have you tried the "Los Angeles?" For beauty of bloom, profusion and fragrance, it is hard to surpass. I can second all Mrs. Ozenberger has said about pruning back severely. The more "nerve" you have along this line, the better the quality of the individual bloom produced.]

MY BEGONIAS

I have had unusual success with the small-flowered mignon begonia. In early spring I start the slips, placing them three inches apart, using one-third sand and soil from around the hotbeds. This is composed of spent manure and I find it necessary to bake this ground in an old pan in the oven to kill the worms and eggs.

I get pimento cheese boxes from the grocer and nail legs on to the corners so the box stands an inch above the water pan. These boxes are six inches wide and eighteen inches long and the blooming plants form a greater mass of color than they would in a pot. About three weeks after taking the plants into the house in the fall I start feeding them. I use a scant tablespoonful of sheep manure to one quart of lukewarm water and repeat this every two weeks until I have done this four times. Then three weeks later I scratch a little bonemeal into the soil. This works more slowly. My begonias never seem spindly.

I always use lukewarm water to water all my plants in winter and once a week I place each pot into a pan of water. In summer begonias prefer a partly shaded place but in winter the colors are brighter in an east or south window.—R. I. M., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MY HOBBY

You ask for expression of your subscribers as to what they like best. My hobby is gardening, both vegetables and flowers, so you can see what I like. I read little else except current events.

Some time when the proper time comes I should like to see you use this suggestion which has been of so much benefit to me: Cut bottoms from the old tin cans and use as collars when setting out small plants. The wind has been very trying here this year and my plants grew without the wind getting a chance to whip them or the rain and hail beat them into the ground. "Every day in every way" may Fruit, Garden and Home become better, is the wish of your subscriber.—Mrs. E. S. Miller, Bentonville, Ark.

TO SPRINKLE SEEDLINGS

A cork with an aluminum sprinkler top commonly used in the laundry for sprinkling clothes may be purchased for ten cents at nearly any variety store. It fits into the top of a good-sized bottle such as an empty grape juice or catsup bottle. We find ours invaluable in the early spring for use in watering seedlings in flats in the house or in the cold frame before the use of the sprinkling can is practicable.—Ruth B. Kroscher, Elmhurst, Ill.

THE BEST THING AT THE SHOW

It was just about this time a year ago, when I went to the palatial Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, to see the show staged by the American Dahlia society. The annual Dahlia show is one of America's great horticultural events. Staged amid the luxurious surroundings of the enclosed roof garden of the hotel, the majestic Dahlias, developed to the highest state of excellence, are shown to their best possible advantage. Thousands of varieties are exhibited. The

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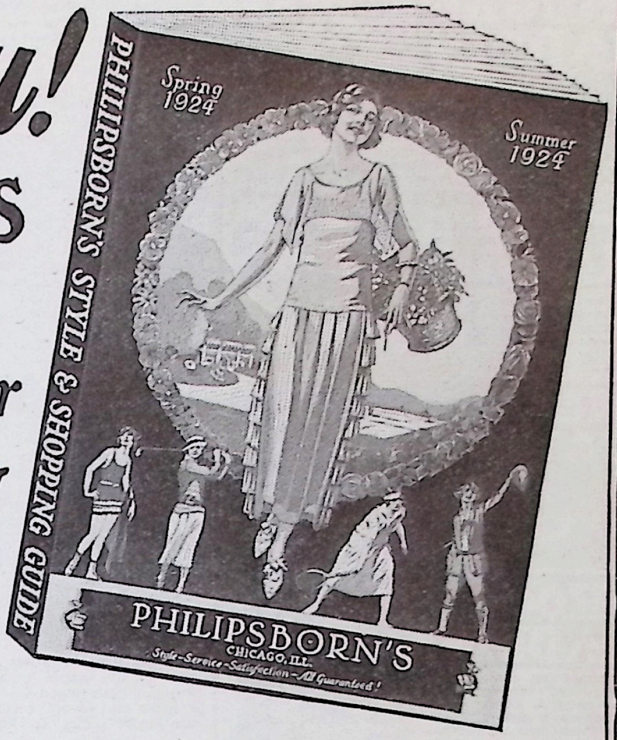

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Living room, dining room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath. 4 other plans, some with pantries, dining alcoves, grade and inside cellar entrances. Get free Aladdin Catalog.

7-Room ALADDIN $975

Aladdin catalog contains seven different plans of this house; some with inset porches, grade and inside cellar entrances, two and three bedrooms.

7-Room ALADDIN 1,068

Large living room, dining room, kitchen, pantry, three bedrooms, clothes closets, bath. Semi-open staircase and rear porch. Four bedroom plan with grade cellar entrance at same price.

7-Room ALADDIN 1,230

Typical American home with exposed rafters, shingled gables, and plenty of window ventilation. Grade cellar entrance—three bedrooms, four clothes closets and large bath.

7-Room ALADDIN 1,298

Dutch Colonial with full ceilings first and second floors. 14' x 22' living room, large dining room, kitchen, three bedrooms, bath, linen and clothes closets, grade cellar entrance.

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Dutch Colonial for wide inside lots or narrow corner lots. Full ceiling heights entire second floor, sewing room, columned and inset front entrance.

Price includes all lumber cut to fit; highest grade interior woodwork, siding, flooring, windows, doors, glass, paints, hardware, nails, lath, roofing, with complete instructions and drawings. **Freight paid** to your station. Permanent Homes—NOT PORTABLE. Many styles to choose from. **Write nearest mill today for FREE Money-Saving Aladdin Catalog No. 296.**

The ALADDIN Co., BAY CITY, MICHIGAN

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WRITE TODAY FOR THIS FREE FENCE BOOK

BOYS PROFITABLE AFTER-SCHOOL WORK

No capital required—Help introduce Fruit, Garden and Home in your neighborhood. Write for particulars.

FRUIT, GARDEN and HOME
DES MOINES IOWA

choicest sorts of England, France and Germany strive for recognition and favor alongside of the proud and beautiful varieties of American origin.

With the hundreds of other dahlia lovers from all parts of the country, I slowly wended my way thru the aisles of concentrated beauty. Here an immense vase of a gorgeous golden orange of the decorative type, next a dainty salmony pink cactus, then a wonderful glowing red peony dahlia and on from one to another. All of them were interesting, all of them beautiful; all of them the result of careful cultivation, of loving attention.

Reluctantly I was about to leave this veritable fairyland, and had almost reached the exit, when I was attracted by a smiling young lady who was extending a beautiful magazine for my inspection. At a glance I read the title, "Fruit, Garden and Home." Being very much interested in all three subjects, I tarried long enough to inspect the cover. It was an attractive soft pink, in the center of which was an elegant reproduction of an oil painting showing an old-fashioned cottage almost smothered in a riot of brilliant flowers. I then made a hasty examination of the contents. There I found articles on Peonies, Garden Making, Fruit, Bees, House Plans, etc. At this juncture the young lady stepped up and said that I could receive this magazine for an entire year of twelve issues for thirty-five cents. I was amazed. I did not think it possible, for in New York I was accustomed to paying from fifteen to twenty-five cents per copy for magazines of the same general type. I immediately produced the thirty-five cents, with a certain feeling of skepticism. However, that skepticism has long since vanished. In about a week after making my payment, my first copy arrived and has arrived regularly every month since then.

It is needless for me to add that the valuable suggestions obtained from any one issue are worth far more than the price of a three years' subscription. The artistic appearance, the beautiful makeup, typography and illustrations show that it is the result of careful and loving attention of a master magazine builder.

Every new issue that I receive renews the pleasure that I experienced on the roof garden of the Hotel Pennsylvania when I beheld my first copy of Fruit, Garden and Home; for it was truly the best thing at the show.—John A. Fieseler, Jersey City, N. J.

WITHIN OUR REACH

I was very surprised and pleased when my first two issues came yesterday to see what a wonderful magazine you have made for the amount of subscription received. I think you will reach a class who need the subject matter very much.

The average magazines in your field are too far above the majority to be of any use to us. I like the cover, the paper, the advertising, and by all means keep out the "quacks" as your people cannot afford to waste good money on fake ads.—C. S. Petty, Bogot, N. J.

[Editor's Note—"Quacks" cannot gain entrance to our advertising columns at any price. We refuse thousands of dollars of advertising every year from them because we guarantee every advertiser and only those we can stand back of can be accepted.]

HARDY EVERGREEN EXPERIENCE WANTED

Perhaps some readers of your valuable magazine, Fruit, Garden and Home, have had experience with growing rhododendrons, laurels, magnolias and other hardy evergreen shrubs and will assist me in my difficulty thru the columns of your valuable magazine. I have the rhododendrons maximum and catawba. The latter mentioned made a fine new growth this last season and have large bud heads which will no doubt bring some very beautiful flowers next season. The maximum, however, just as soon as the new growth began, turned brown and has no new leaves at all. The last season's growth from 1922 is very nice. They are bedded on the east side of the house and all during the summer are well shaded by the large shade trees near by. When the leaves are fallen the rhododendrons are protected from the sun and wind by lath shelters. I use a heavy mulch of leaves and they are planted in leaf mold where there is no lime in the soil.

The Kalmia Latifolia had several stems die off but the remainder of the clump is doing nicely. The magnolias and azaleas are doing nicely. Last winter they were protected by a heavy leaf mulch and lath cover but this year I have them transplanted between the red cedars and Norway spruce and shall use a heavy mulch of leaves.

The magnolia came from the state of Mississippi and stood the temperature at fifteen degrees below zero last winter. We are located near the north central part of Indiana about twenty miles from the Michigan line, are subscribers to Fruit, Garden and Home and like it very much. It covers such a large variety of subjects so well that we shall discontinue a paper we have taken for almost thirty years and have Fruit, Garden and Home in its stead.—John B. Dreibelbis, North Liberty, Ind.

A LA COUE

I spade the dirt; I rake it fine;
I plat this garden spot of mine;
I throw out stones, and burn old weeds;
And mark off rows with nice white strings;
Then plant the plants, and sow the seeds.
And every day, in every way
I use my rake and hoe;
And every day in every way
I chant, "Now, darn you, grow!"

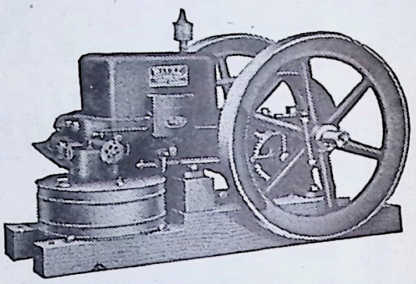
I pull the weeds; I spray the slugs;
I trap the moles; I hunt for bugs;
And sprinkle powder on their wings.
While thrice a week I use a hose
To coax up cabbages and things.
And every day I use my rake,
And every day my hoe,
As to their rhythmic swing I chant,
"Now, darn you, darn you, grow!"
—Myrtle Conger, Ind.

Puts 2 H-P Engine on Your Place For Only $14.24

Ed. H. Witte, Famous Engine Manufacturer, Makes Startling Offer On Witte Throtling-Governor Magneto-Equipped Engine.

Farmers, now more than ever, appreciate the need of power on the farm and know they can make $500 to $1000 additional profit a year with an all-purpose engine.

Ed. H. Witte, nationally-known engine manufacturer, has announced a 2-horse power engine which burns either kerosene, gasoline, distillate or gas with a special throttling governor. It delivers full power on kerosene, gasoline, distillate or gas. This



new WITTE ENGINE has revolutionized power on the farm as it handles practically every job with ease at a fraction of the cost of hired help. Easily moved from one job to another, it is trouble-proof and so simple that a boy can operate it.

To introduce this wonderful new engine to a million new users Mr. Witte has arranged to put it on any place for a 90-day guaranteed test. Since it costs only $14.24 to take advantage of this sensational offer and nearly a year to pay the low balance, Mr. Witte confidentially expects every progressive power-user to be soon using a WITTE. Every reader of this paper who is interested in making bigger profits and doing all jobs by engine power should write today to Mr. E. H. Witte, 1735 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo., or 1735 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa., for full details of this remarkable offer. You are under no obligations by writing.

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The book that quotes the lowest prices on Fencing, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Roofing and Paints. You can't beat Jim Brown's prices and quality anywhere—104 pages of money saving bargains.

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FRUIT in abundance will be yours if you buy our master grown apple, peach, plum and pear trees. Also roses, ornamentals, evergreen trees, etc. **Write for catalog and prices.**

SOUTHERN NURSERY COMPANY
Winchester, Tenn.

Income Producing Houses

Continued from page 27

one or more contractors on the building you want; then you will be in shape to go to your bank and put the whole thing before the president. If he believes your venture to be a good one from a business standpoint, he will no doubt do what he can to help you finance it. If he does not think it a good business proposition, he will tell you so, very frankly; in that case, you had better drop the matter. He is just as anxious as you are to put the thing thru; for the man who owns his home, and is getting ahead, always has a much bigger bank account than the man whose money is all going out in rent!

I can't give you any definite advice as to just what sort of house you should build; that depends on local conditions. But here are three different types of two-family homes; your builder, your broker, and your banker, can help you decide which type is the best for your particular case.

Now, perhaps you can't quite finance, at this time, a two-family house; but you hope to be in better shape a little later on. Very well; you can build bungalow No. 1186, leaving the upper part entirely unfinished. It will be a comparatively simple matter to finish this later on.

Or you can build the first story of house No. 1224A, leaving off the entire upper story; put on a bungalow roof, as shown in the sketch of house No. 1224B. When you have raised some more money, you can likewise raise the roof and build in the second story. It is a very sensible thing to so plan your home that you can expand it into a two-family house whenever you choose. This will be a far safer investment for your savings than oil-wells, blind pools, or German marks!

It is an inconvenience to many people to live in a two-family house and oftentimes the owner will desire to take over the second story flat as soon as the financing of the project has been completed. A careful study of these plans will reveal the ease with which partitions may be removed and the extra flat re-arranged to suit the convenience of the family.

For instance, the partition isolating separate front entrance may be removed so that the family will have access to the upstairs both from the front and rear of the house. It is not advisable to plan on removing the extra bathroom as this is a convenience to be greatly desired, and which is being planned for in most of the newer large houses.

Other partitions or rooms may be changed to suit the convenience of the particular family. These points have been considered in presenting these plans to the reader.

[Editor's Note—We can furnish blueprints of any of these homes for a moderate charge to cover cost. Write to House-plan Editor, Fruit, Garden and Home, Des Moines, Iowa; ask for the plans you want, being careful to give the house-number. We do not furnish specifications nor material lists, because your local builder can prepare these to suit your local conditions.]

In the March issue, W. T. Cowperthwaite continues his series of articles on landscaping the city grounds. His article "Making the Most of the Lot," shows how one place was developed into a real home. Watch for it.

WAX Your Floors

and they'll be beautiful
—easy to take care of
—will not heel print
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Wax is the most economical finish for floors—a 1 lb. (85c.) can of Johnson's Polishing Wax being sufficient for a floor 15' x 20'—one coat. With waxed floors, expensive refinishing is never necessary, for walked-on places can easily be re-waxed without going over the entire floor.

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POLISHING WAX

Johnson's Polishing Wax imparts a hard, dry, velvety finish which is impervious to water, dust, scratches, heel-marks, finger-prints, etc. It cleans, polishes, preserves and protects,—all in one operation.

Johnson's Liquid Wax is the ideal furniture polish. It covers up surface mars and prevents checking—Takes all drudgery from dusting—Forms a thin, protecting finish coat. Easy to apply and polish.

Your Linoleum will last longer—look better and clean easier if polished occasionally with Johnson's Paste or Liquid Wax.

Book on Home Beautifying FREE

Ask for a FREE copy of the Johnson Book on Home Beautifying at any store displaying the sign shown at right. Or, fill out and mail this coupon, enclosing 10c to cover mailing cost.

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TRADE MARK REGISTERED

the powerful triple-duty spray

Kills Bugs—Controls Diseases
Stimulates Growth

Don't let insect pests and plant diseases rob you of the biggest part of your gardening pleasure and profit.

Spray with Pyrox. It's ready and easy to use. A smooth, finely ground paste (mixes readily with water)—a powerful FUNGICIDE and insect POISON that does three things at once: (1) Kills leaf-eating insects and repels flea beetles and leaf hoppers; (2) controls diseases; (3) invigorates the plant.

Ideal for Home Gardens

—potatoes, other vegetables and small fruits; roses. Sprays easily in fog-like mist; will not clog finest nozzles; covers foliage completely. *Sticks!*

Ask your dealer for the New Pyrox circular. It contains valuable hints on Home Gardening.

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SEEDS

If you are planning a garden, write to-day for the Storrs & Harrison Guide for 1924

To help you plan. That's the first office of this finely illustrated catalog. It makes the attainment of a beautiful and fruitful garden easy. Flower and vegetable seeds listed are from time-proved strains with many new varieties. Contains valuable information on planting; covers every need of the grower. For 70 years, S. & H. seeds, trees, plants and shrubs have been the choice of professional gardeners, orchardists and nurserymen. Our 1200 fertile acres afford infinite selection. Don't handicap your garden. Write to-day for this descriptive and helpful catalog.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.
Nurserymen and Seedsmen for 70 Years
Box 523 **Painesville, Ohio**

KINKADE GARDEN TRACTOR
and Power Lawnmower
A Practical, Proven Power Cultivator for Gardeners, Suburbanites, Truckers, Florists, Nurserymen, Fruit Growers.
American Farm Machine Co.
2535 Univ. Av. S.E., Minneapolis, Minn.

Catalog Free

Homes of Famous Americans

Continued from page 15

of epics—a craftsman whose strokes on the canvas of literature took in the compass of whole movements and races and times.

I am sure that I could linger in these quiet walks and dream on these benches for ages, and whether I be merchant, or money-changer, or a dabbler in words, I could not help but be the more refined and purified for the hours thus laid on the altar of eternity. It is not an atmosphere of repose, nor a lure to physical dreaming. It isn't a suggestion of drowsiness that comes to one; I speak in what might be termed a spiritual sense, for lack of better words. Within one surges a mighty current of torment; something of that divine discontent of which Emerson speaks. There is a will to be doing something, to seize on the skirts of eternity, as it flits by, and make some vital and lasting contribution to the Presence who has inspired this invisible choir which one can feel and sense and hear, but not see.

I WISH that those who know Longfellow merely as a name in literature; merely as the author of "Hiawatha," or "Myles Standish," or "Evangeline,"—who have classified him merely as a leisurely and unhurried poet, might really come to know the man as he was. We have made him something of a patriarch, something almost inhuman, just as we have Washington and Lincoln. But he was very, very human; very, very busy and hurried and restless. He had, more than I have been able to discover in any other writer of his times save Hawthorne, that "divine discontent," that eternal restlessness which every true artist has. He complains frequently of his discontent in his diary. In October, 1846, he made this entry: "I am in despair at the swift flight of time and the utter impossibility I feel to lay hold upon anything permanent. All my hours and days go to perishable things . . . I have hardly a moment to think of my own writings and am cheated of some of the fairest hours. This is the extreme of folly; and if I knew a man far off in some foreign land, doing as I do here, I should say he was mad."

Rather than being of sedentary inclinations, he was extremely active and craved outside contact. He was a man of action, fond of boxing and dancing, and shortly after he wrote his "Psalm of Life" he made this entry in his journal: "I live in a great house which looks like an Italian villa; have two large rooms opening into each other. They were once General Washington's chamber. I breakfast at seven on tea and toast, and dine at five or six, generally in Boston. In the evening I walk on the Common with Hillard or alone; then go back to Cambridge on foot. If not very late, I sit an hour with Felton or Sparks. For nearly two years I have not studied at night save now and then. Most of the time am alone; smoke a great deal; wear a broad-brimmed black hat, black frock coat, a black cane. Molest no one. Dine out frequently. In winter go much into Boston society. The last year have written a great deal, enough to make volumes. Have not read much. Have a number of literary plans and projects . . . I do not like this sedentary life. I want action. I want to travel. Am too excited, too tumultuous inwardly."

In 1850, he mentions frequently his weariness of the routine of his professorship, saying he was "pawing to get free his hinder parts." And again: "If I wish to do anything in literature it must be done now. Few men have written good poetry after fifty." It was four years, however, before he finally gave up his professorship, being succeeded by Lowell. It was at this time that he plunged into the writing of "Hiawatha," which brought all kinds of charges down upon his head, ranging from plagiarism downward.

Longfellow's greatest weakness as a literary craftsman was his cosmopolitan viewpoint in literature. For many years he lacked originality and all thru his early years he was profoundly influenced by the work of his contemporaries. Thus, his early poems show the influence of Bryant in theme, and his prose writings the influence of Washington Irving, whom he enthusiastically praises in his journal. It is not generally known, but Longfellow was a prolific writer of prose in his earlier years and even attempted the role of novelist, having produced three or four volumes.

His wide knowledge of the literature of almost every country; his constant translation of the work of others, and his familiarity with the folk songs and legends of all races made the charge of plagiarism extremely difficult to refute in many minds. He borrowed constantly, and frankly; perhaps, it is better to say that he took old tales and transposed them into more popular form and made them the better for his art. But the fact that he borrowed the idea confused many minds unable to see that the same story had been told in a new way. "Hiawatha" he borrowed from many incidents in the "Kalevala," and his "Evangeline" he borrowed bodily from Hawthorne, who had tried to novelize it and failed. "Myles Standish" was more his own, but based upon tradition and history.

Longfellow was primarily a technician; he was not a great craftsman in plot or story. He might be called an interpreter, one who took old tales and translated them into current language. He was primarily the poet of childhood, because he spun his stories, his ballads, in simple language of quiet measure which appealed, and continues to appeal, to the child in the schoolroom. His great audience continues to be the children of America, and in this his hold upon posterity is secure.

Across the street from Craigie House there is a little parkway leading down to the banks of the Charles river. This parkway was purchased by the school children of Cambridge and Boston, the houses torn down, and the grounds laid out in a memorial park, so that the Charles river might be seen from the window of Longfellow's study, as it was in his day. There, in the center of the park, you find an excellent bust of the poet, with a marble background on which is silhouetted the principal figures of his great ballads. It is Childhood's tribute to Childhood's patron saint.

WHEN you go to Cambridge to visit Craigie House, plan to go on Saturday afternoon, for then you will be permitted to visit the interior of the old mansion. I waited two days and felt well repaid, but the real atmosphere to me was found on the outside. The elegance of the old mansion, the rich curtains and hangings in the poet's study, however,

reflect the glory of another individuality. I saw and heard and felt more in the garden and the quiet retreats in the rear of the garden.

But we know that here dwelt a man who in personal life was one of the great, strong souls of all time. His nature was wonderfully sweet and pure. His character was much like that of General Lee —tender, sweet, pure, refined. And, like Lee, he got most of it from his invalid mother, who passionately loved music, poetry and Nature. From his father, he had the benefit of wise counsel, a good education, and sympathetic interest so long as he lived. The letters between Longfellow and his father, especially during that period when he was casting about for a career, form a powerful chapter in the story of his life.

His private life was one of severe tragedy. His first wife died in Europe, while they were traveling abroad; his second wife died suddenly at Craigie House in 1861. She had been sealing up the curls of her two daughters when a lighted match fell on the floor and set fire to her dress. She died the next day from her burns and shock. Longfellow was so badly burned, trying to save her, that he could not even attend the funeral. His suffering and his tragic loss were almost unbearable, especially when the funeral came on the anniversary of his wedding day.

Months later, a friend expressed the hope that he might be able to "bear his cross." Patiently he exclaimed: "Bear the cross, yes; but what if one is stretched upon it!"

He found strength to carry on only in the difficult work of translating Dante, which he completed in whole cantos a day. It is a strange anomaly that whom Fate loves she wears down, and only the weaklings are crushed under her burdens. The strong struggle on and carry their mite to the coffers of the race.

Advertising Contest

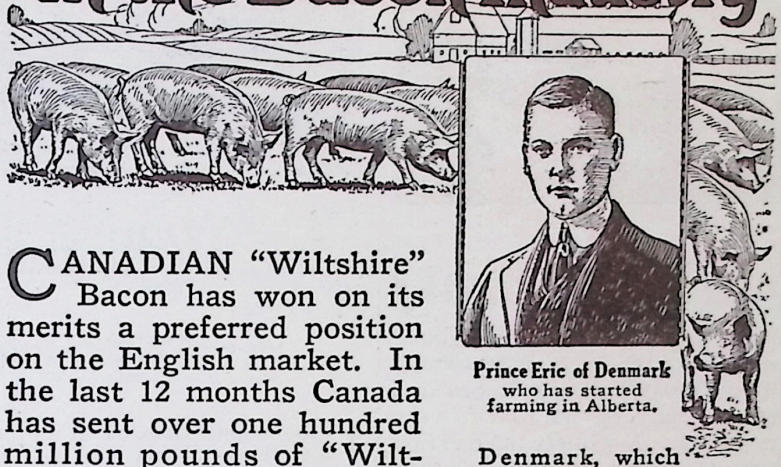
You remember that in the September issue of Fruit, Garden and Home Mr. Meredith offered a prize of $25 to the reader who had ordered the most goods from our advertisers during the previous year, and a prize of $25 to the reader who had done business with the most advertisers without reference to the money spent.

Nearly every mail since has brought us letters from all parts of the country telling of our readers' experiences with our advertisers. When the contest had been closed and the last letter read, it was found that A. L. Beal of Tama, Iowa, had purchased the largest amount of goods. Mrs. Mattie D. Reed, Rochelle, Illinois, received the other prize for doing business with the largest number of advertisers. She had purchased goods from thirty-two different firms.

Some of the contestants failed to give the amounts of the purchases or the prizes might have been awarded differently. It was a fine contest, tho, and it gives us great pleasure to know that our readers benefit so much thru our advertisers.

All cane fruits require drastic thinning. Cut out all but last year's growth if it has not been done already. Shorten back somewhat the canes that are left. From five to ten canes to the hill will be enough to leave.

Canada Forges Ahead in the Bacon Industry



Prince Eric of Denmark who has started farming in Alberta.

CANADIAN "Wiltshire" Bacon has won on its merits a preferred position on the English market. In the last 12 months Canada has sent over one hundred million pounds of "Wiltshire" Bacon to Great Britain. In an Empire competition Canadian Bacon won the Gold Medal at the British Farmers' Dairy Show in London. Canadian farmers have a large and profitable market for their bacon hogs.

Denmark, which has so long dominated the bacon market, recognizes the rapid advances which Canada is making. Many Danes have settled in Canada, most prominent among whom is Prince Eric, a nephew of the King of Denmark.

Canada offers an opportunity to produce the highest quality of bacon at the lowest cost. Her low-priced lands grow grains, fodders, and roots in immense quantities. The favorable climatic conditions, cheapness of fodder, and freedom from disease, make hog raising particularly profitable.

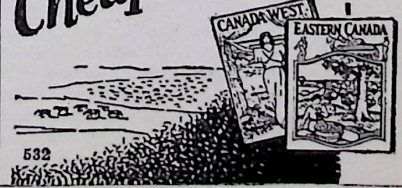
Dairying and grain-growing in Canada are increasing enormously. In 20 years the wheat crop alone has increased from 55 millions to 470 million bushels. Dairy products have increased $164,000,000 since 1900. Hog-raising is a natural and profitable adjunct to grain and dairy farming in Canada.

Canada is a young giant among the nations of the earth—a country in which you will be proud to live, and which offers greatest returns on your labor and investment. Good farms within easy reach of railways and thriving towns are still available at $15 to $20 an acre. Canada has the land, the railways, the elevators, the markets—all the advantages of 20th Century civilization. She invites you to consider her proposition.

Send the coupon below and receive full particulars concerning farm opportunities in Canada. Booklets and maps will be sent without charge or obligation. Study them—reach your own conclusion—but do yourself the justice of knowing the facts.

Come to Canada

Richer Soil - Cheaper Lands



532

Department of Immigration and Colonization
Room 192 Ottawa, Canada

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Western Canada ☐ Mark an X opposite book wanted.
Eastern Canada ☐

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P.O.....County.....

State.....R.F.D. No.....

The

Breath of Spring

The loveliest and most delightful flowers of the whole year—the flowers of the most delicate bloom and fragrance—may be planted in very early spring. A timely suggestion just now is one of these superb assortments.

Japanese Lilies

Gold Banded	White Showy
Giant Gold Banded	Crimson Showy
Pink Showy	Giant Showy

Half dozen each (36 bulbs) - - - $13
Half dozen each of any two kinds (12 bulbs) - - - - - - - - $6
Canada or west of Mississippi, add 10%

Other Bulb Offers

Ismene (Large, pure white, fragrant)
Hyacinthus Candicans (White, very tall)
Gladiolus (Beckert's Superb, varied tints)
Oxalis (Summer blooming, white and rose)

A dozen of each (48 bulbs) - - $3.50
—Canada or West of Mississippi $3.75

Specially low priced to introduce among home gardeners. Choice, carefully selected, perfect bulbs. Plant soon as heavy frosts are over. Order at once.

Write for free Catalog, Dept. F.

Beckert's Seed Store
Established, 1877
Pittsburgh, Pa.
101-103 Federal Street, N. S.

GOOD SEEDS

Grown From Select Stock —None Better— 54 years selling good seeds to satisfied customers. Prices below all others. Extra lot free in all orders I fill. **Big free catalogue** has over 700 pictures of vegetables and flowers. Send your and neighbors' addresses.
R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

More Help Wanted Full and part time salesmen wanted. Take orders for guaranteed Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, etc. FREE OUTFIT. Pleasant work. BIG CASH EARNINGS. Write
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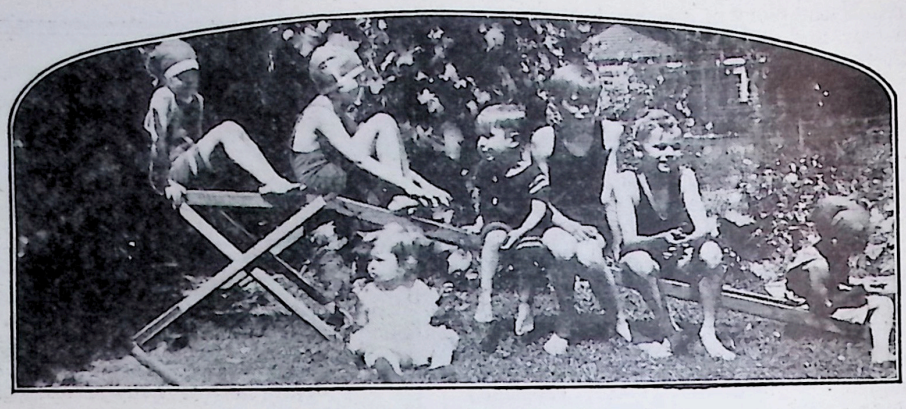

Mrs. Williams Built a New Garden

JANET P. SHAW

Her "Child Garden" Is the Most Popular Spot In Her City

IN the summer time, one of the pleasantest places in the pleasant city of Indianapolis, is the outdoor living room planned by Mr. and Mrs. Roger Williams. Altho the "room" is only that often despised and neglected spot known as the backyard, it is as carefully "decorated and furnished" as any other part of their attractive home, for there the members of the family spend most of their leisure hours during the long, warm days. The children love to play there; mother takes her sewing to finish or invites her callers to take tea with her under the shady linden tree almost every afternoon; and father likes to read his paper in the hammock or play with the "kids" until early bed-time calls them away.

It is an enclosure some 50 by 75 feet in size, hidden from the front yard and the street by a lattice on which purple Concords and white "sugar" grapes hide among the glossy green leaves during August and early September. The fences are covered by so many different kinds of vines that they form a kind of flower calendar. You know that June is at the height of its beauty when the crimson ramblers are in bloom; in July, the moon vines shine white and ghost-like in the perfumed darkness; in August, the clematis adds its dusky blue shades; and all thru the fall, the red enameled berries of the Chinese matrimony vines, match the cheeks of the wind-blown children at play.

An interesting corner in the "child garden"

The space is divided into two parts: the north half is the flower garden and the south half might be called the child-garden. The flower garden is a lovely place. It is filled mainly with grandmother's favorites which are not too proud to associate with the plebeian and hard-working vegetables. The foliage plants in its borders are delicate green lettuce, darker thrifty-looking radishes, purple beets, and fat, shiny cabbages. In the center sweet williams and zinnias, hollyhocks and dragonhead, snow on the mountain and coreopsis, Phlox Drummondi and marigolds, nod gaily to the rhubarb plants and bean vines.

The flower garden is lovely, but lovelier still is the child-garden to the south. Within its vine-covered walls, the grass is green and well kept. White painted garden seats and tables, and even a miniature "shoot the chutes" are conveniently arranged. Toy autos and velocipedes are carefully "parked" at one side. But the place of honor in the center is reserved for the "swimming pool." It is only three feet deep and twelve feet in diameter, but it affords pleasure to dozens of children every summer.

The "fashionable bathing hours" (established by mother) are 11 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M. The children of the neighborhood know that they are welcome at those hours and seldom come at any other time. Usually from twelve to fifteen small bathers, clad in rainbow colored bathing suits, as gay as the dresses of their flower companions, fill their half of the place with merriment.

If you happened to stray in unawares you might easily think that you had stumbled into a Lilliputian circus. On one side comes the cry: "All aboard for the 'Shoot the chutes'" and soon a half a dozen youngsters slip, tumble or roll down the low slide. Then a gigantic (?) "tidal wave" caused by a bathing party too numerous for the "pool's" dimensions causes an unexpected "high tide" and puts an end to an auto-velocipede race on the "beach."

Perhaps two young acrobats have taken possession of the old-fashioned swing and are calling: "Watch us touch the sky" as they "pump" up into the low branches of a friendly tree; then they sway lazily to and fro as they "let the old cat die." Under the shadow of the same tree, the tiniest visitors may be found making sand pies or building castles in the sand pile, quite as happily as if they were at the ocean or lakeside.

It is difficult to estimate the cost of this out-door play room as so much of its attractiveness is due to home care and ingenuity. The garden has been a gradual growth during the last four years but it was almost as lovely the first year, when it contained only annuals and cost only a few dollars for seeds and roots.

The cement pool was constructed by an unskilled workman and the master of the house, in two days. It is supplied with water by the garden hose and emptied by a drain pipe which connects with the sewer. A nozzle with a fountain spray adds to the beauty and fun of the bathers. It might easily be filled by means of a pipe or trough connected with a pump in a suburban home.

The returns from the moderate investment are many times the original cost. The mother can choose her children's companions and she always knows where her little folk are—for who would desert a bathing pool of one's very own in summer? The doctor's visits are almost unknown and the children come thru the summer, rosy and tanned, instead of pale and anemic, as many city children do.

Not the least important result is the fact that the children have time for many tasks which give real training. They take pride in keeping the yard neat and the garden in beautiful condition. They help to plant the seeds, weed the ground, and pick the fading flowers. Each day they are proud to carry a few of the posies from their very own garden to some friend or to the sick at the hospital. Nine-year old Betty is a remarkable violinist and her mother attributes her success to the long hours of practice which alternate with the healthy playtimes in the garden play-room.

But the best times of all are the rest times when the children gather around mother's chair for a talk or a story hour. The birds who seem to have been waiting in the tree tops for their turn, come down for a shower bath in the spray and then sing their happiness from the low branches of the trees. The children know them all by name and scatter crumbs and build bird houses to attract new varieties. And sometimes Miss Betty, looking like slender wood-nymph in her pretty green bathing suit, brings her violin and plays to the silent, happy children until the shadows grow long and supper bells begin to ring.

The value of the garden to the neighborhood is almost immeasurable. It is a neighborhood center par excellence. More than one luckless child has wept bitterly when forced to go on a long grown-up vacation in the hotels of the big summer resorts, and has begged to be left at home to play in Williams' back yard. In June and September when the Hoosier climate is usually at its worst and small bodies grow restless and feverish in school rooms heated to 90 degrees or more, the pool is almost a necessity.

One wonders why more sensible fathers and mothers do not establish such child gardens where souls as well as bodies may grow strong and beautiful.

In an early issue Ellis Parker Butler discusses in an intimate way the problem of "Neighbor's Kids." Mr. Butler has laid aside much of his usual humorous viewpoint in this article because of his interest in the subject and to speak a word of real defense for the youngsters in your neighborhood.

Generations of travelers in Europe have seen women washing clothes, like the woman in this illustration, on the banks of rivers.

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A general view of the model backyard rose garden

A Model Backyard Rose Garden

THE correct planting of small city back yards is being fostered in many localities by public parks, botanical gardens and other public organizations having a real opportunity to reach the garden-loving public. This work is to be highly commended and encouraged, because it quickens interest in the subject of home improvement and lessens the chances of individual failure.

Shaw's garden in St. Louis, for instance, is doing a noteworthy work along this line for residents in St. Louis and vicinity. The model back yard gardens maintained in that great botanical garden are annually visited by thousands of people who come there to see various plans actually worked out in practice, to learn what varieties of given plants and shrubs are best adapted for that climate, and to visualize planting schemes.

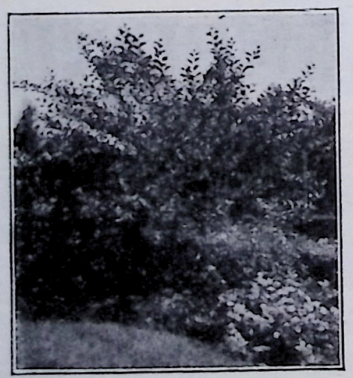
Presented herewith are pictures taken in the model rose garden at Shaw's garden. Roses are only one of the many plants or shrubs used in developing various model small gardens. The lot is twenty-five feet by approximately sixty feet deep, the average St. Louis lot being twenty-five feet wide, and the desire is to plan to meet the needs of the largest number of people.

The planting plan is very simple, and in its simplicity it has its widest appeal. Most people living on city lots desire a considerable lawn area in the back yard. It is the most private part of the outdoor property; likewise, a lawn area is much easier to keep in good condition by the busy man or woman. Flowers or shrubs are not wanted if they clutter up the back yard or will require considerable tedious effort to keep in presentable condition. The desire for the illusion of expansiveness in the premises is also at a premium in the small lot, so it was thought best to preserve the central portion of the back lot as a lawn area.

California privet hedges are very popular in and around St. Louis, so they were used as a boundary for the whole back yard. The rose beds are inside the hedges and follow them completely around the

Frau Karl Druschki roses in a border bed

Climbers are trained on substantial supports



A fruit tree is worked into the rose border

The small goldfish pool near the rear line of the yard

back yard, being three feet in width on the sides and eight feet in width across the back of the lot. California privet cannot, of course, be used in our more northern sections as it winter kills, but the hardier privets may be adopted. There is another objection to this sort of border, however, which must be taken into consideration. This is the possibility that as the hedge becomes established, the roots may seriously interfere with the roses. We would recommend a lattice fence, in the interests of safety.

The cutting roses are arranged in the beds along the sides of the lot and the roses used for massed effects, or for their value as a shrubbery screen, are massed along the rear and at other points to break the monotony of the otherwise severe lines of the beds.

It is impossible to suggest a list of roses for a model back yard rose garden which will secure the utmost satisfaction in all parts of the country. Climatic conditions have an influence upon all varieties; some succeed better in given localities than others. Any rose gardener, lacking the experimental assistance of local park authorities or gardeners, will have to rely upon the advice of competent landscape architects or nurserymen.

We present herewith, however, the list of roses used by Shaw's garden officials in developing this model garden for St. Louis conditions, together with their comments as illustrative of the point already made:

A Hybrid Perpetual highly recommended by them is the George Arends. Its continuous blooming qualities they commend, which together with its long foliage and long stems stamps it as a rose of merit for the average back lot.

The following Hybrid Teas are recommended as being best for that locality: Gruss an Teplitz, Lady Alice Stanley, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Mrs. Franklin Dennison, Radiance, Florence Pemberton and Betty.

The Polyanthas are recommended for continuous bloom in the rose garden, and they have found the Orleans, Marie Pavic, Rodhatte and Katharina Zeimet to be the best.

A supplementary list of varieties which might be added to the model garden in that locality are the following: Jonkheer J. L. Mock, General MacArthur, Laurent Carle, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Miss Cynthia Forde and Mme. Leon Pain.

The development of model back yard gardens in more communities is to be recommended. Great possibilities are offered to all park officials and local authorities.

[Editor's Note—We can add our bit of experience to the foregoing as far as some of the varieties suggested are concerned. Three hundred miles north of St. Louis, we have had good results with Gruss an Teplitz in the back yard garden. It is best for show in the bed; it does not last as a cut flower. The Polyanthas are best for massed effects and continuous bloom for the back yard garden. They require a minimum of attention and are very hardy with us. We prefer the Orleans. Our Hybrid Teas of course require winter protection. We grow Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Los Angeles, Columbia, Radiance and others. Hybrid Perpetuals give us slight concern here, while the Van Fleet climbers, such as Dr. W. Van Fleet, Silver Moon and others, together with Dorothy Perkins and Tausendschon, are faithful back yard allies.]

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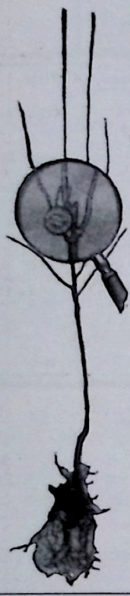

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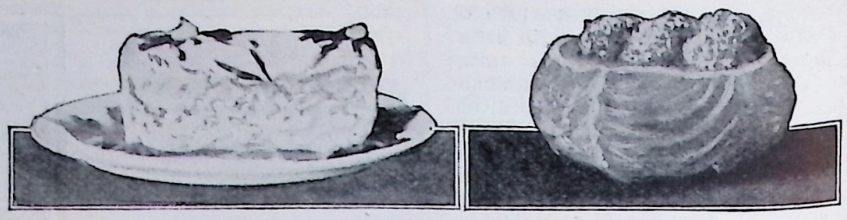

Salad sandwich loaf with mock chicken filling, and cabbage nest

Cabbage King of Vegetables

N. BETH BAILEY

CABBAGE is no longer humble and scorned. It is risen in rank to one of the most valued of vegetables. Why? Here are a few reasons: Cabbage contains minerals, the body builders; it contains vitamines, the body regulators; it contains cellulose, the body cleanser; it contains starch, an energy producer.

Cabbage can be prepared in many ways. Served crisp and uncooked it takes the place of the more expensive lettuce and celery, and when well cooked it is a delicate, delightful vegetable. Cabbage is now seasonable and reasonable in price.

Surely these are quite enough reasons to convince a housewife that cabbage should appear often on her table.

Many people find raw cabbage more easily digested than cooked cabbage. This is due to the sulphur that may form a distressing gas if the cabbage is overcooked. In cooking, some of the valuable mineral matter is dissolved in the water and much of the vitamine content is destroyed. It is well, therefore, to learn many ways of preparing raw cabbage. The family tires of any food if it is prepared too often in the same form. It is a clever housewife who tries new recipes to tempt her family to eat this valuable vegetable.

There are a few general precautions for the preparation of raw cabbage. It must be fresh. If it is not crisp, freshen it in cold water before using.

Raw cabbage should be very finely shredded with a sharp knife. A food chopper makes a mushy product that is not so crisp and appetizing in appearance.

Raw cabbage must be well salted and mixed with plenty of tasty dressing before serving. This will insure a desirable dish rather than the questionable product sometimes found at church suppers. Here are some ways of preparing cabbage without cooking:

Salad Sandwich Loaf with Mock Chicken Filling

2 pounds of fresh pork
1 pound of veal
Salt to taste
2 cupfuls of finely shredded cabbage
½ cupful of salted almonds
¼ cupful of chopped pickle
1 green or red pepper

Method—Salt the pork and veal well. Boil together slowly until tender. Cool and cut into small cubes, being careful not to mash the cubes.

Chop the salted almonds, pickle, and green pepper and add to the cubes of meat. Mix well with a French dressing highly seasoned with mustard, paprika, salt and sugar, and be sure the salad is well seasoned. When ready to serve, drain off any extra French dressing, add mayonnaise or boiled dressing and mix lightly.

Use a sandwich or pullman loaf of bread, if possible. The loaf should be flat on top and about ten inches long. Cut from the loaf three lengthwise strips. Each strip should be an inch thick and as wide as the loaf of bread is long. Butter one strip, spread with the salad mixture, cover with a second buttered strip, and spread this with more of the salad mixture. Top with the third strip of bread. This quantity of salad should make two sandwich loaves. Cover the whole surface of the loaf with mayonnaise or boiled dressing. Smooth off, garnish the top of the loaf with flowers made of salted almonds and slices of pimento olives. Serve at the table on a platter garnished with lettuce.

To serve, slice the loaf across in one-inch slices making three-layer sandwiches. Serve each sandwich on a leaf of lettuce or crisp cabbage and top with salad dressing.

Sour Cabbage Salad

Cream ¼ cupful of butter, and beat into it the yolk, then the white, of an egg. Add 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar, ¼ teaspoonful each of mustard, salt, and paprika. Pour on gradually ½ cupful of hot vinegar. Beat well. Cook over hot water till as thick as double cream. Cool. Pour over a pint of finely shredded cabbage.

Tomato Jelly With Cabbage

1 pint of cooked tomatoes
Slice of onion
Celery leaves or 1 stalk of celery

Let simmer fifteen minutes. Strain. Add half an ounce of gelatine softened in one-fourth cupful of cold water. Stir this liquid as it cools to prevent lumps.

In individual molds or one large one place shredded cabbage, chopped green peppers and chopped nuts seasoned to taste.

When the tomato jelly is just ready to set, fill up the molds with the jelly. When set, unmold and serve with mayonnaise or boiled dressing.

Cabbage and Peanut Salad

2 cupfuls of shredded cabbage
1 cupful of chopped peanuts
1 green pepper

Mix lightly and add French dressing to season well.

Cooked cabbage should be white, tender and mild in flavor and odor. The strong, dark brown cabbage found in some restaurants is a shameful example of improper cooking.

Select firm fresh cabbage; shred; drop into boiling salted water and cook uncovered twenty to thirty minutes. Drain, season and serve with butter or a sauce.

All vegetables should be cooked uncovered. The volatile oils that are so strong in odor and flavor escape in the steam and leave a milder vegetable. This is especially desirable for the strong-flavored vegetables.

Don't overcook cabbage! Long cooking develops a strong flavor. There is another way of cooking cabbage which some persons prefer, tho more minerals are lost by this method. The product is very mild. Put the shredded cabbage on to cook in cold water. Bring to a boil, drain, add boiling salted water. Cook ten minutes, drain and season for serving.

Red cabbage becomes faded when cooked in soft or alkali water. To prevent this color loss, cook the red cabbage as white cabbage in boiling salted water. When the cabbage is cooked, add a little vinegar. This will bring back the red color. Some housewives add a sectioned tart apple to the cooking cabbage just before the cabbage is tender. The acid of the apple acts as the vinegar to restore the red color. To cook the cabbage in acid water is to toughen it, therefore the acid is added after the cabbage is tender.

There are a number of sauces which can be used to give variety in serving cooked cabbage. Here are some of the best:

Cabbage Nest

Select a round, firm head of cabbage. Hollow out the center, beginning at the stalk end. Leave an inch-wide shell. Chop 2 pounds of raw meat or use ground leftover meat. Season with a little chopped onion browned in butter. Add 1 cupful of bread crumbs, 1 beaten egg, salt and enough milk to moisten. Shape the meat mixture into two-inch balls and arrange in the cabbage shell. Slices of pimento and green pepper may be added. Steam until the cabbage is tender, about two hours. When ready to serve, pour over the balls a tomato or horseradish sauce.

A Supper Dish

Prepare creamed cabbage. In a dripping pan place slices of hot buttered toast, and put a large spoonful of creamed cabbage on each slice of toast. Make a hollow in the cabbage. Break an egg in a saucer and slice it into the hollow without breaking the yolk. Sprinkle with salt, dot with butter and set the pan in a moderate oven for ten minutes or until the eggs are set.

For variety, one may sprinkle grated cheese over the cabbage before the pan is put into the oven; place a poached egg on the hot creamed cabbage instead of baking the egg on the cabbage; use soft scrambled eggs in the nest of creamed cabbage on toast.

Horseradish Sauce

To 1 cupful of white sauce add 2 tablespoonfuls of grated horseradish and 1 tablespoonful of Worchestershire sauce.

Cabbage au Gratin

Butter a baking-dish. In the bottom place a layer of cooked cabbage, then a layer of cheese sauce. Add another layer of the cabbage and pour more cheese sauce on top. Sprinkle with sifted cracker crumbs, dot with butter and bake in a moderate oven thirty minutes. Too hot an oven will curdle the sauce.

Cheese Sauce

2 cupfuls of milk	Salt
4 tablespoonfuls of flour	Paprika
4 tablespoonfuls of butter	Pinch of mustard
	1 cupful of grated American cheese

Make a white sauce of the milk, flour and butter. Add the seasoning and grated cheese. Cook over a low fire to melt the cheese. This quantity is sufficient for a quart of cooked cabbage.

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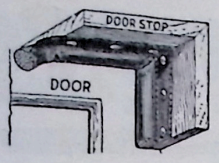

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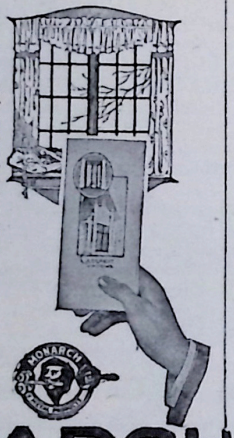

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When Will Your Lilies Bloom?

FRED J. WRIGHT

MOST people content themselves with a very few varieties of lilies, which after they bloom are soon gone but not forgotten until another year. But a selection of varieties can be had from which there will be some in bloom all the way from May to September.

Such a collection of lilies will include practically all colors and all variations in height. Naturally the planting scheme should take these facts into consideration. They will not all do well in the same location and in the same type of soil. But what they demand can be provided in almost any locality.

The lilies listed in this article are all hardy and after being properly located with soil requirements supplied, will demand but little attention. This, of course, is one reason why lilies are popular.

The list herewith contains the best sorts for the average grower. Information as to soil required, season of bloom, color of flower and usual height is given in each case.

For May Lilies

Elegans Alutaceum—Color, apricot, ordinary height, nine inches; will thrive in any ordinary good garden soil; can be transplanted in spring.

For June Lilies

Bulbiferum—Color, crimson; height, one foot; will thrive in good garden soil; can be transplanted in spring.

Elegans Alice Wilson—Color, lemon yellow; height, one and one-half feet; thrives in good garden soil; can be transplanted in spring.

Elegans Incomparabile — Color, rich crimson red spotted with black; height, one and one-half feet; thrives in good garden soil and can be transplanted in spring.

Tenuifolium — Color, bright scarlet; height, one and one-half feet; thrives in good garden soil. Should be transplanted in fall.

For Late June to Early July Lilies

Browni—Color, pure white inside, reddish brown outside; height, two to three feet; can be transplanted in spring. Require good soil but not too heavy. If planted in heavy soil some leaf mold should be mixed in, or thoroly rotted manure and sand. Should not be placed in a location too sunny and dry. Partial shade is beneficial.

Candidum—Color, purest white; height, four feet; any good garden soil; should be transplanted in fall.

Croceum—Color, deep orange; height, three to four feet; any good garden soil; can be transplanted in spring.

Maculatum Hansoni — Color, rich yellow, spotted with black; height three to four feet; should be planted in fall.

Martagon—Color, purple; height, three feet; should be transplanted in fall.

For July Lilies

Canadense—Color, variable shades of yellow and red; height, three feet; should be transplanted in fall. These are shade and moisture lovers. Will do well in any good soil in cool north corner, or near pool or stream or in any moist hollow. The sun will not hurt them if the roots are at all times cool and moist. They will make a great showing if properly located.

Chalcedonicum—Color, bright scarlet; height, three to four feet; any good garden soil; should be transplanted in fall.

Elegans Cenustum Macranthum—Color, orange; height, two feet; can be transplanted in spring.

Testaceum Excelsum—Color, a pleasing effect in Nankeen yellow; height, four to five feet; any good garden soil; should be transplanted in fall.

Martagon Album—Color, pure white; height, three feet; any good garden soil; should be transplanted in fall.

Martagon Dalmaticum — Color, dark blackish purple; height, four to six feet; any good garden soil; should be transplanted in fall.

Late July to Early August Lilies

Pardalinum — Color, varying from orange to bright red; extremely tall, from six to eight feet; should be transplanted in fall. Requires rich but not too heavy soil. Follow instructions given for Browni.

Superbum—Color, orange red to crimson, black spotted; another extremely tall variety, averaging from six to eight feet; should be transplanted in fall; shade and moisture lover. Treat same as Canadense.

For August Lilies

Auratum Wittel—Color, white, yellow banded, unspotted; height, four feet; transplant in fall. Soil conditions and location same as Browni.

Auratum Platyphyllum — Color, white, red spotted and yellow banded; height, four feet; transplant in fall. Soil and location same as Browni.

Auratum — Color, white, crimson spotted, yellow banded down each petal; height, four feet; can be transplanted in spring. Soil conditions and location same as Browni.

Batemanniae Elegans Fulgens — Color, rich apricot; any good garden soil; can be transplanted in spring. Height, four feet.

Tigrinum—Color, red, heavily spotted; height, three to four feet; can be transplanted in spring; any good garden soil.

Tigrinum Splendens—Color, apricot, yellow with dark spots; height, three to four feet; any good garden soil; can be transplanted in spring.

For Late August to Early September Lilies

Speciosum Album—Color, pure white; height, three feet; any good garden soil; can be transplanted in spring.

Speciosum Rubrum — Color, rose; height, three feet; any good garden soil; can be transplanted in spring.

Speciosum Melpomene—Color, dark crimson purple; height, three feet; any good garden soil; transplant in spring.

Tigrinum Fortunei—Color, red, heavily spotted; height, four feet; any good garden soil; can be transplanted in spring.

This is a sufficiently large list from which to choose a collection of lilies that will satisfy almost any home owner. The varieties named include the four clearly defined types of flowers, which are the funnel-shaped, the pendant, spreading, bell-shaped, the erect or cup-like form, and the Turk's cap group.

Those which can be transplanted in spring can also be transplanted in fall. Those which should be transplanted in the fall had best not be moved in the spring, and if they are to be purchased they are ordinarily not procurable in spring.

If it is desired to have rows of lilies,

one can select from the above list those of different heights so as to have the taller growing sorts in the back rows and the low growing in front. In planning rows, attention must, of course, be given to soil requirements, time of blooming, and perhaps to color if special color effect is desired.

If one has varying soil and sun and shade locations, one might also make a list of those lilies which are most suitable for each situation.

Properly chosen and planted, lilies will give a world of pleasure to any home owner and will live and be welcome from year to year with very little work after once established.

Permanent Mulch Not Best for Fruit Trees

AMATEUR orchardists are frequently advised to apply a permanent mulch to their trees where the condition of the soil makes cultivation difficult, and a great many have jumped to the conclusion that this is a practical solution to the problem of keeping the orchard soil in an ideal state for maximum production. Like many other "tricks of the trade," however, this cannot be always relied upon to bring the desired results.

A few years ago we put this plan into operation only to discard it again as impractical. A row of some twenty trees were selected for the experiment because they were located where numerous bowlders made plowing or harrowing practically impossible, and a heavy mulch of half-decayed slough hay was spread about them to the depth of eight or ten inches.

During the first and second years all went well, but in the spring of the third year the mulch had settled and decayed to become almost a part of the soil, and it was thought advisable to investigate the condition of the ground beneath before adding a second coating. Accordingly, the decayed vegetation was raked away in several places, and each time a network of fibrous roots was revealed showing that the moisture retained by the heavy mulch had induced their upward growth. To remove the old mulch, therefore, would expose these roots to the air and injure the trees, while to add more mulching material from year to year (as would be necessary) could only result in the building up of mounds of soil that would induce a most unnatural root development.

It seems that the natural tendency of the trees was to spread the roots as close to the surface as the presence of moisture would allow. Consequently, we decided to practice shallow cultivation and the application of concentrated fertilizers as needed rather than to depend upon the permanent mulch for the same purpose.

It must be admitted, of course, that several heavy applications of mulch, as described, over rocky soil might produce a layer of rich ground that would be free from these obstructions and make for easier cultivation in time, but a permanent mulch, as frequently recommended, is, according to our experience, most undesirable.—G. E. Hendrickson, Argyle, Wis.

[Editor's Note—Our Subscribers' Information Bureau will be glad to help you on your mulching problems, whether for fruit, flowers or vegetables.]

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THE final economy of the Face Brick house can be explained in a few words. It costs a little more to build, but it effects big savings every year of its long life. A significant fact for every home-builder! And responsible for the large increase in the number of Face Brick houses built in the last few years. Before you build, read "The Story of Brick." For your copy, address American Face Brick Association, 1746 Peoples Life Building, Chicago, Illinois.

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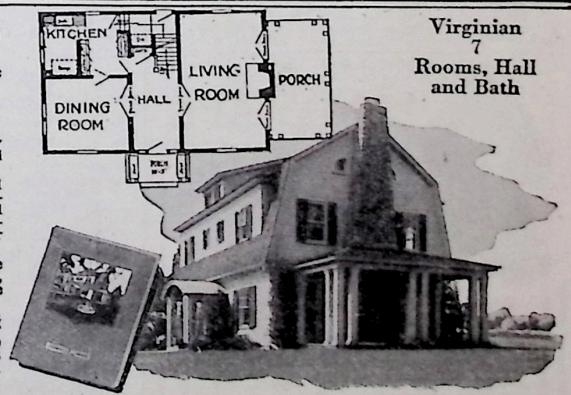

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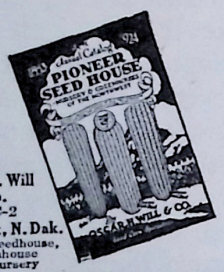

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Getting the Most From Your Bath Room

Continued from page 12

mended valves are used. An important feature is to have a correct number of shut-off valves installed. Each portion of the plumbing system may then be shut off without interfering with the water supply to other portions. Further, if the valves are so locally placed, it not only makes unnecessary the steps to and from a central cellar valve, but removes the delay incident to such a trip during which the initial emergency may grow quite acute. Incidentally do not postpone improving a too low water pressure after it has been found out. In time of fire, low water pressure may greatly increase the hazard and be the cause of much preventable trouble.

To revert to our bathrooms, mirrors are quite necessary for dressing, shaving and inspecting the result of one's ablutions. A full-length mirror either backing the entrance door, or linen closet is a good acquisition. There may also be one, and usually is, on the medicine chest. They should have a metal frame and moisture proof back. The mirror that is used for shaving should have a light at either side, not in the center above, so that this process may be effectively carried on. The bathroom also requires a bright central lighting fixture to illuminate the whole room sufficiently but not brilliantly.

If there is electric power available, a device for immediate hot water service is on the market and may be readily installed at moderate cost. One simply turns the water on in the usual way; one turn makes an electric closed circuit which instantly heats the water to boiling temperature and incidentally purifies it in the process. Another turn cuts off the electric current, removes the source of heat, and the next instant the water runs cold again. This does away with the discomfort of frozen pipes in winter, with the inconvenience of coal handling, and with the delay in boiling water so usual when present methods are employed. It also simplifies plumbing, as only one faucet is needed instead of two, and the system is economical because there is never any more heat produced than is required.

With electricity one may also have outlets for a hair-dryer, an electric radiator, and other useful devices. There should as well be a turn-down lamp that will burn at low intensity all night, and one might also have a bell or signal to another point of the house in case of emergency or illness.

Hardware for the bathroom should be non-rusting and as noiseless as possible. A thumb latch fairly satisfies this requirement, but the door should have a key workable from the outside, and hung at the outside for emergency use. Glass door knobs are desirable because dampness does not affect them and they may be easily cared for. There should be plenty of hooks in the ideal bathroom and these may be had in enamel finish to conform with the whiteness and eliminate another possible source of rust.

Closets are required in the bathroom for the storage of soaps, drugs, cleaners and surplus supplies. There should be special cloths for special cleaning purposes, and rather than the discarded rags so often used, why not nicely hemmed cloths kept in special, out of sight but logical and convenient places, as under the washstand pipe or on a hook behind the tub.

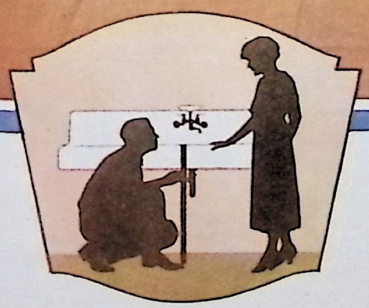
A linen closet for clean bath towels and wash cloths should also appear in the bathroom and may usually be combined to good advantage with the surplus stock closet. Some houses have real dressing tables built into the bathroom, and no one will gainsay that they are convenient. Of course if one shares a bathroom with other members of the family, such a dressing table tends to create delay and monopoly and it is only fair to complete your toilette in your own room and release the bathroom for the next in line.

Linens for the bathroom should be white. The towels and wash cloths may have faint tints of light blue, yellow, lavender, green or pink borders, but absolutely no strong colors or red or blue should be tolerated. If a number of children are to use one bathroom, it sometimes seems desirable to have a different color for each, but as it is never particularly interesting to see a line of used wash cloths or towels on display, they should, if possible, be kept out of sight. Of course the ideal way is not to use either one or the other more than once, taking a fresh one out of the closet each time, and depositing the used one into a nickel or porcelain receptacle, or a soiled linen chute or a washbucket. Then they need never be exhibited.

A feature both useful, decorative and inexpensive is the glass shelf near the washstand, upon which the daily constantly used toilet articles may be placed in uniform glass bottles with uniform porcelain labels. Some of these bottles may be had in more expensive designs with floral and other decorations. They are a vast improvement upon the promiscuous lot of fat, large, sticky, discolored bottles that used to contain the family drugs and which were never very pleasant to handle. The uniform bottles have ground glass stoppers which are much easier to handle than the tight fitting corks that formerly were the only type available. The large bottles belong in the surplus supply closet referred to, while the little uniform ones may glisten invitingly on their glass shelf. If desired, they may be kept inside of the little medicine chest, and the glass shelf omitted.

Another glass shelf is useful to put the shaving tools or the comb and brush on while they are in use. It is not customary to keep any of these articles in sight at times when they are not actually in service. Room should be left for them in the closet.

Windows in the bathroom should be placed high in the room and may be as wide as possible. It is undoubtedly true that the sash windows, double hung, are awkward to reach and move, and a casement type is often more convenient. The bathroom window might also be moved like a transom, hung in the center and adjusted by an easily moving rod. As a matter of fact, a bathroom is fortunate if it has a ventilator to the outside. People undressed do not usually relish the outside air rushing upon them, and window ventilation too often blows the steam and bathroom odors into the rest of the house instead of carrying them out. A ventilator fixes all this and stabilizes the temperature as well.



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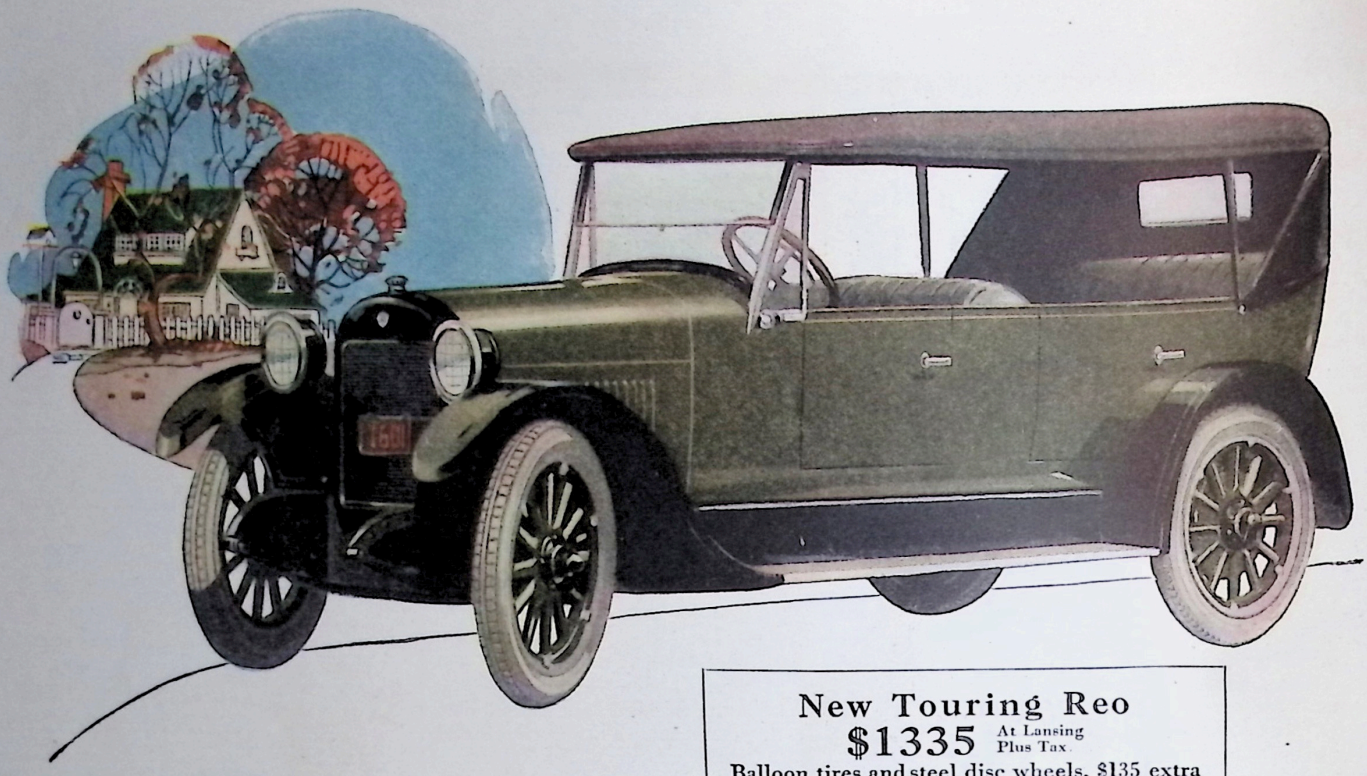

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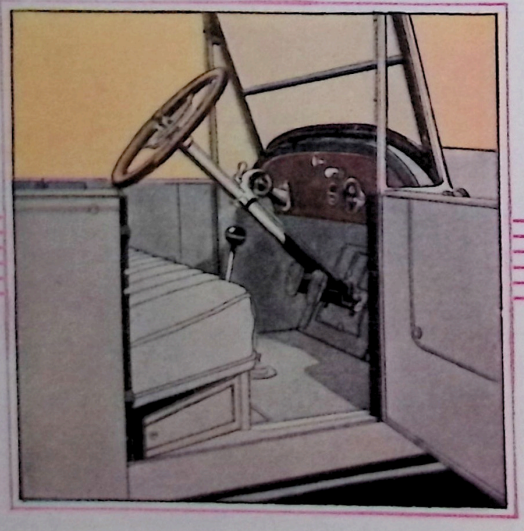
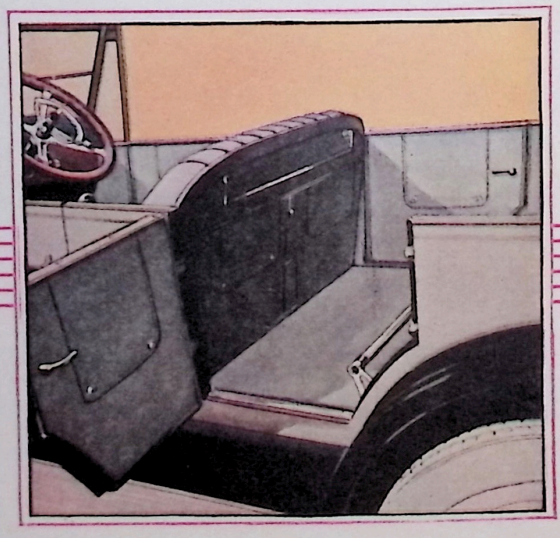




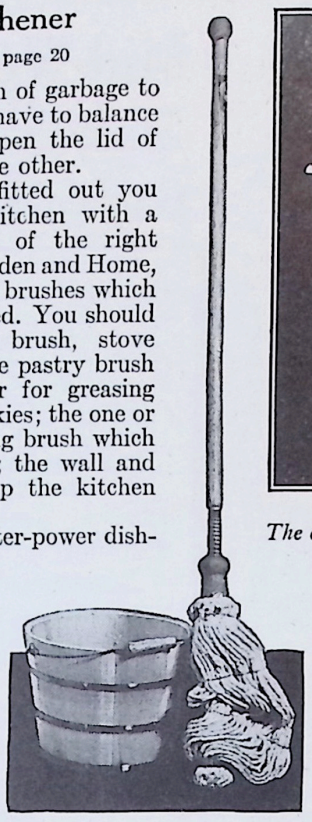
Mrs. Kitchener

Continued from page 20

you have a heavy dish of garbage to throw out; you don't have to balance it in one hand and open the lid of the container with the other.

To be truly well fitted out you should supply the kitchen with a neat little collection of the right cutlery (see Fruit, Garden and Home, November, 1923) and brushes which meet the ordinary need. You should have the vegetable brush, stove brush, the handy little pastry brush which banishes paper for greasing pans and glossing cookies; the one or two types of scrubbing brush which get well into corners; the wall and ceiling brush, to keep the kitchen free from dust.

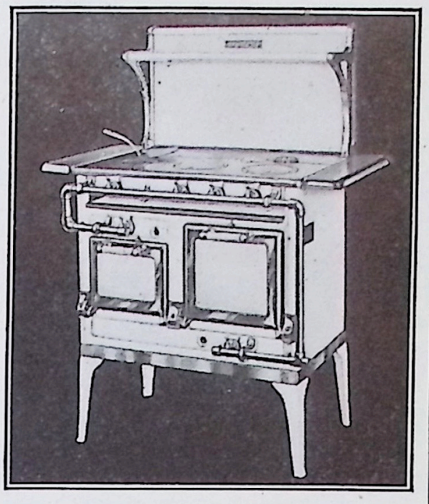
There are small water-power dishwashers that are very useful. They are not complicated and they save the hands and nerves remarkably. They are small and sit on the drain board of the sink requiring no carrying about or extra lifting. They make dishwashing a real pleasure to Mrs. Kitchener.



Proper scrubbing tools lighten hard tasks

Above all, in the purchase of household materials and "engines," don't be taken in by salesmen who tell you fancy things about their wares. The simplest things are the best wearing and the easiest to use. It takes more ingenuity to make a washer or a refrigerator with few and simple parts than one which has many parts to wash and care for. Simplicity usually means durability. All the fandangoes and extras may appeal to your sense of drama but not to your practical needs.

If you haven't a good drain board on your sink, you will be interested in one now on the market. It is made of metal, combines all the good points of drain boards and is not expensive. It slants toward the sink and is elastic enough so that it does not deal harshly with your dishes.

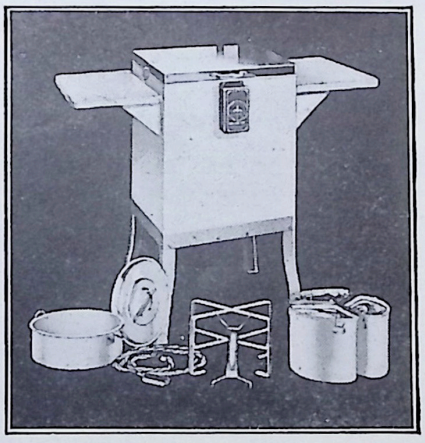


The enameled stove is easier to keep clean

The little mats of linoleum will take care of a wooden floor which is either so new you want to cover its blemishes.

A can of varnish with color in it, too, is a very handy thing to have about your house. It is very easy to apply if you get the right kind.

The question of tables is most gigantic. Tops of course can be of linoleum, wood or a porcelain mixture. If wood is used it must be of the hardest kind; if porcelain or porcelain mixture it should be a guaranteed top and made to turn under the counter so that it will not chip.



The fireless cooker saves time and fuel

Take the "Stoop" Out of "Stupid"

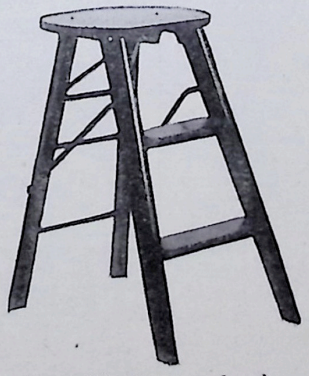
I favor hanging up pots and pans and doing away with the stooping for "stoopid" dark pot closets. The large elaborate kitchens have what is called the "cook's table," above which is a rack to hang the utensils. This table is set opposite and close to the range so that one's steps are saved as well as one's back. This may prove too costly for our uses, but we can easily modify the plan by having a rack of hooks near the range. Don't hurriedly say as I've often heard: "Oh, but the pots get dusty."

"Certainly," say I, "but do you think your dark little closets are dustproof, and don't you dust off a pot before you use it?"

Potterisms

Talking of utensils, which, to be sure, are frequently needed in the kitchen, enamel ware and aluminum ware are about the best for all round use, but do put in an occasional iron one; at least have a "Dutch oven" of nice smooth iron. The aluminum and enamel kettles are perfect, and the aluminum griddle is a joy as it saves one the bother of greasing it.

When you buy these see that they are of the best makes, seamless and smooth. Don't buy rough ware. Such utensils are not first-class products. By the way, there is a set of enameled refrigerator dishes (Cont. on p. 73



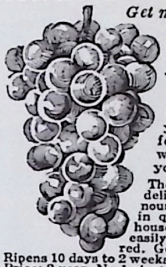
Steps like these are handy many times a day

The outside of your home is that part seen altogether by passers-by. It is the first view that a visitor gets. Make it a beauty spot.

It is easy to have a colorful, flowering parking and yard by merely planting perennials. Their permanency appeals to everyone. Plant them once and they are always there. Live through winter without protection — flower better and prettier year after year.

ASTORS: 20c each; 10 for $1.80; postpaid.
CHRYSANTHEUMS: 22c each; 10 for $2; postpaid.
HOLLYHOCKS: 17c each; 10 for $1.50; postpaid.
CALLAS: 35c each; 3 for 90c; postpaid.
PEONIES: 45c to 70c each; postpaid.

Get my new book showing many others.



Flowers & Fruits

There is room on nearly all lots or home ground for a few fruit trees, vines or shrubs. How nice to have enough from your own garden to make jellies and can for winter. Or have fresh and fine to eat when picked. What satisfaction to say you grew them.

The CACO GRAPE, most delicious fruit and pronounced by many as equal in quality to finest hot house varieties. Hardy, easily grown. Large, wine-red. Good size bunches. Ripens 10 days to 2 weeks before Concord. Price: 2 year, No. 1 plants 65c each; 10 for $6; postpaid.

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Carl Sonderegger, Pres.

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Our 1924 Spring Catalog will be sent free upon request. It is bright and the most easily read Seed Catalog published, describing new novelties and many attractive offers of flowers and vegetables illustrated in color. Catalog free. Send for your copy today.

NEW COLOR HARMONY CHART

Our new Garden Color harmony Chart (which cannot be supplied by any other seedsmen) solves the problem of color grouping. The price of this chart with other helpful material $2. Fully described in our calalog.

JOHN LEWIS CHILDS SEED CO., Inc.
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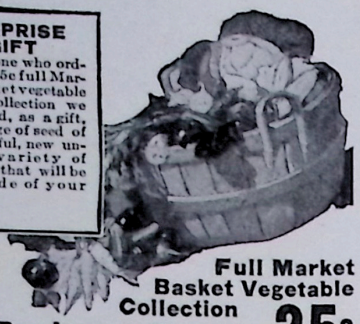
The Japanese (everlasting) Straw Flower NEVER FADES. Will keep indefinitely after being cut. It is an ornament when growing and especially prized for all kinds of decoration. For vases in winter it cannot be beat. To introduce our catalogue of rare plants and seeds, we will send a package of the above seeds, mixed colors, for 10¢ Will Grow Anywhere.

Japan Seed House, Box 900 Norwalk, Conn.

SURPRISE GIFT
To anyone who orders our 25c full Market Basket vegetable seed collection we will send, as a gift, a package of seed of a beautiful, new unnamed variety of flowers that will be the pride of your garden.



Full Market Basket Vegetable Collection
10 Packages Seed Only 25c

Vegetables for your table until snow flies. Ten packages of our best Cliffwood tested vegetable seeds for only 25c. All the favorite varieties, including the delicious French Endive, very popular now. Also a gift package of the seed of a lovely unnamed flower which will make your garden the envy of your neighbors. Here is the biggest seed bargain you ever heard of. Don't miss it.

THESE 10 VARIETIES
Beet
Cucumber
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Lettuce
Onions
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Tomato
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Our big seed catalog FREE. Everything for flower or vegetable garden or farm. Profusely illustrated. Finest Seed Catalog published. WE GUARANTEE satisfaction or your money back. Our prices always lowest. Northern grown seeds, hardiest to resist frost. Write for catalog. All Salzer's seeds are Cliffwood Farm tested. Germination guaranteed.

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You Can Have a Better Garden

A few cents more spent for better seeds means the difference between an "average" garden and a bumper crop of choice vegetables. Soil, climate, cultivation—all are important—but dependable seed is the big secret of successful gardening. For more than seventy years

LIVINGSTON'S TRUE BLUE SEEDS

have been the choice of leading market gardeners—and thousands of home gardeners in every state in the Union look to Livingston's for their yearly supply of Vegetable, Field and Flower seeds. Write today for 1924 Annual—and to make sure of a *better* home garden—this year—send your order for

Choice Collection, 50c

One *full size package* each Beans, Beet, Cabbage, Sweet Corn, Cucumber, Lettuce, Parsley, Radish, Spinach, Tomato and Turnip. All popular sorts. *Attractive 1924 Seed Annual FREE.*

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Make sure of full crops, independent of weather. Lessen danger from insect and diseases. Crop increase pays for system first season. Can be used anywhere. Send for book giving experiences of many growers and full details.
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FREE BIG CATALOG OF LIVE SEEDS
and Plants and Pkt. Giant Pansy Sent FREE. Best New Seeds sure to grow, at low prices. Gardeners ask for Wholesale List.
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PRUNING AND SPRAYING GUIDE

WHY does our hedge appear so ragged when we prune it carefully every winter?" asks a reader. The chances are, severe pruning in the dormant season, coupled with no pruning at all the balance of the year, is the cause of the trouble. A hedge should grow thickly, and be uniform thruout its length. It is best to trim hedges two or three times thru the season to prevent that long straggly growth here and there from lending its unkempt appearance to the hedge as a whole.

Well-established shade trees generally need no attention in the way of pruning other than removal of broken or dead branches. Of course, limbs that hang too low, and the ones that grow out to an unshapely length, should be pruned back or in rare cases removed.

Most specimen shrubs and the plants in the shrubbery border need only such pruning as that required to maintain freedom from diseased, interfering, and misshapen growth. Keep the shrubs in healthy, vigorous condition and the border is bound to be attractive.

Avoid tailor-made shapes in specimen plants. Topiary work is interesting only as a survival of the landscape art of other countries.

Roses will be pruned when hard freezing weather begins to let up, and the frost is fairly well out of the ground. Remove the mulch off the rosebed a little at a time, finally leaving as much as you can work into the soil by forking under. Prune as soon as you can tell where there is dead wood. Prune hardy perpetuals first. Remember roses bear flowers on new wood, so do not be afraid to prune. Prune stronger growing varieties less heavily than the weaker growing sorts. You will find that light pruning tends to induce more flowers, but flowers of smaller size. Moderate pruning results in fewer flowers but larger ones, and for the largest, most perfect individual blossoms heavy pruning is the thing.

Hybrid perpetuals should be thinned to five or eight canes, taking others out, and the canes that are left should be headed back a third or half their length. If large flowers are wanted, cut back to a half-dozen buds from the ground.

Cut back hybrid teas still more severely.

Do no more pruning of ramblers than that necessary to remove dead and diseased wood. Excessive pruning in this case will lessen flowering.

Prune grapes hard. When you get thru with pruning your grapevines a stranger to the art of getting the most from grapes will insist there will be no crop. Then your grapes will come along and convince him that it is hard to prune grapes too heavily. Forty or fifty buds is a maximum for the number to leave on each well-established grapevine, and half that many is plenty for growing vines. Of course this doesn't apply to arbors where the purpose is shade and a screen as well as fruit. There, simply thin out excessive growth and head back canes that are allowed to remain, but leave plenty of leaf-bearing area for covering the arbor or trellis.

Thin out gooseberries to wood of two years' growth.

Mid-West Seeds Make Successful Gardens Everywhere

Gardeners who use Washburn's Seeds know that there are none better, and few so good. Our standard Vegetables and Flowers have satisfied thousands of gardeners everywhere, and sell at prices you can afford to pay.

Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Hardy Plants, Home-Garden Fruits,

and other necessities for successful gardening are featured in

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which covers the varieties best suited to the average gardener's needs. We shall be glad to send you a copy on request.

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There's a Brown's Sprayer for every need on the farm, in the orchard, garden, dairy or poultry house so you can spray everything **thoroughly, efficiently** and **economically** as advised by the government and agricultural college experts. Catalog and Spray Calendar showing "When to Spray and How to Do It," free on request.

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NEW CATALOG FREE Get Griswold's New 1924 Book before you buy spring seeds and plants. Big savings. Order a pkg. of new Garden Huckleberries and ask for our free catalog today GRISWOLD SEED & NURSERY CO.
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It will pay you. Direct to Planters in Large or Small Lots by Express, Freight or Parcel Post. FREE 68 Page Catalog. Pear, Plum, Cherry Berries, Grapes, Nuts. Shade and Ornamental Trees. Vines and Shrubs.
TENN. NURSERY CO., Box 30, CLEVELAND, TENN.

WANTED to hear from owner having farm or unimproved land for sale. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Hotbeds and Their Management

Continued from page 28

bed than we can the air in "Old Tiggies' " tires. So be safe—buy a thermometer.

Now as to temperature—do not plant in the bed until temperature has fallen below ninety degrees. Now as to maintaining heat in the bed, it should not be less than forty-five at night for cabbage, cauliflower and lettuce; fifty-five will do for tomatoes, but sixty is better for peppers and eggplant. From ten to twenty degrees higher thru the day is satisfactory. When there is lots of sunshine, often the temperature will rise higher, but no harm will be done providing the plants have lots of ventilation.

Six inches of rich dirt mixed with sand is all that is necessary on the manure to form the seedbed. The seed should be planted in rows far enough apart to be worked between. After plants are up far enough to show their true leaves, they should be transplanted to jars or boxes, if stalky plants are desired. No good plants can grow in a crowded seedbed. They will always be tall and spindling and are not much better than ground plants, which will fruit nearly as quickly.

A little study of the different temperatures is necessary to raise good plants, and constant attention to the bed. Plenty of good fresh air is the moving factor of plant life, but this air must be admitted right and the middle of the nice warm days is usually the best time. The larger the plants grow, the more air is required. Beds should be closed at four o'clock for the night. Do not neglect closing the bed, no matter how warm the day has been. A sudden change and your plants are injured. When the weather has grown warm and danger of frost nearly gone, the sash can gradually be left off. The plants should be slowly hardened in this way until the ground is ready to receive them.

Now it is generally supposed that glass gives the best results, and it probably does under ordinary circumstances. But I have found glazed cloth just as effectual. It requires a little more covering during cold nights, but the result is good, as the heat on very warm days is not as dense as under glass and there is less danger of plants suffering from overheat.

As to watering a seedbed, a good wetting is necessary after planting the seed; that is, thoroly dampen the soil. After the plants are started, more care is required. Watering should be done in the morning on bright days. Do not get the seedbed too wet. I do not recommend evening waterings, as they tend to lower temperature in the bed at the wrong time, and also leave the leaves of plants wet, making them more subject to cold.

In watering the bed be careful to wet the whole bed freely, but do not wet it too often. Too many plants are injured by too much water and a wet bed causes the disease known as "damping off." The plant dies near the ground, and the stems rot off. This is a direct result of too much moisture in the ground, so if you see it in your seedbed you will know the cause. Just enough moisture to carry the plants thru is all that is necessary. It is best to spray the plants in the bed with a light solution about every ten days. This lessens the chances of blight on tomato plants and will also control lice conditions. A diseased condition in the seedbed cannot be cured in the field.

Why Teeth Shine Now

People combat the film

You see prettier teeth wherever you look today. They are cleaner, safer than the teeth of old.

Make this delightful test and learn how people get them.

The cloud is film

You feel on your teeth a viscous film. Under old methods, much of it clings and stays. Soon it discolors and forms dingy coats, then teeth lose their lustre.

Film also holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay. Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Film is the teeth's great enemy, so dental science long sought ways to fight it. Two ways were found, and proved out by many careful tests. One disintegrates the film, the other removes it without harmful scouring.

Then a new-type tooth paste was created to apply these methods daily. The name is Pepsodent. Now millions of people of some 50 nations employ it, largely by dental advice.

Watch its effects

Pepsodent also multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva, also its starch digestant. Thus it gives manifold power to the agents which fight starch and acids in the mouth.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth become whiter as the film-coats disappear.

The results will amaze and delight you. They will bring a new conception of what clean teeth mean. Cut out coupon now.

Protect the Enamel

Pepsodent disintegrates the film, then removes it with an agent far softer than enamel. Never use a film combatant which contains harsh grit.

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Now advised by leading dentists the world over.

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Mail 10-day tube of Pepsodent to

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Beautiful "Mamma" Doll—Given Away

She Sleeps, Talks, and Winks

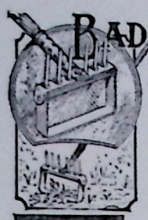
This doll is 16 inches high. She says "Mamma" plainly. Her name is Betty Lou. Her beautiful eyes close when she is lying on her back. Her eyes are fastened in her head so they will not come loose. She has beautiful brown hair bobbed in latest style.

Betty Lou is beautiful in appearance, and is very daintily dressed with rompers, shoes and stockings and cap. Any little girl who gets one of these wonderful walking, talking, sleeping dolls will be more than delighted. Doll is unbreakable and can be dropped time after time.

Write For Free Information. A Post Card Will Do

You will be delighted with this wonderful doll, and our easy plan to help you earn it. Write us today for full and complete information. It will be sent you free.

Fruit, Garden and Home, 446 Success Building, Des Moines, Iowa



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They are the garden's greatest menace! They reduce crops, impoverish the soil, sow the seeds for more weeds! Weeds must go and *you* can make them go quickly and easily with the help of

Gilson Garden Tools

The Kil-Weed Kultivator, shown alongside is particularly fine for heavy soils. Sharp, scientifically shaped teeth cut weeds beneath surface. Comes in 3 sizes, either hand tool, or wheelhoe.

The Gilson Dubl-Duti shown above is the greatest double edged scuffle hoe ever invented. Makes every stroke count. In 4 sizes, as either hand or wheel-hoe.

Write today for booklet, helpful in your war on weeds. Ask your dealer for *Gilson* Garden Tools. Where unobtainable we supply direct.

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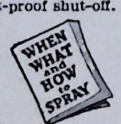
Do You Sprinkle or Spray?

Beware the low-pressure sprinkler, — good spraying demands high pressure. You can raise a higher pressure in a Hudson sprayer than in any other compressed air type. It's all rivited like a steam boiler! Equipped with a combination nozzle for light or heavy mixtures. Leak-proof shut-off. Can be furnished with an extension for spraying fruit trees.

Free Book—"When, What and How to Spray." Write today for your copy, or ask your Home Town Hudson Dealer.



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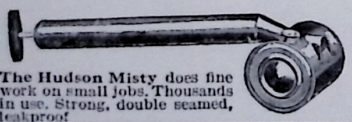

The Hudson Misty does fine work on small jobs. Thousands in use. Strong, double seamed, leakproof

SPRAY YOUR FRUIT TREES AND VINES

Reduced Prices

Destroy the fungi and worms; be sure of larger yields of perfect fruit.

Stahl's Excelsior Spraying Outfit
Prepared Mixtures

are used in large orchards everywhere; highly endorsed by successful growers for thirty-five years. 20 models, power or hand types. Write for free catalog containing full treatise on spraying fruit and vegetables.

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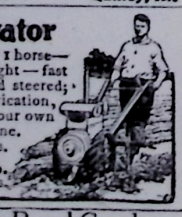
Red **E** **Power Cultivator**

Does work of 4 men or 1 horse—heavy cultivating or light—fast or slow. Easily operated and steered; simple, sturdy. Automatic lubrication, dust-proof working parts and our own 4-H.P., 4-cycle air-cooled engine. Uses hand or light horse tools.



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IRIS The Glen Road Gardens.
A NEW List of New Varieties.
Box 334. Wellesley Farms, Mass.

Preparing Insecticides and Fungicides

HUGH FINDLAY

WHEREVER plants are grown and health and production are to be maintained it is necessary to spray.

There are, of course, formulas and combinations of formulas on the market, many of which have been tested to such a degree that it is safe to recommend their use in our commercial and home fruit, flower and vegetable gardens.

There are two distinct groups of formulas. The insecticides which deal with the control of the chewing, sucking and lapping insects, and the fungicides which have to do with the prevention of fungus diseases on our plants.

In some instances the insecticides and fungicides are combined in such a way as to destroy the insect and prevent the fungus disease with the one application. In other words, they may be mixed without either material losing its strength or power to function.

The following list of materials used is so arranged as to give the commercial mixtures and also small quantities mixtures for the small garden:

Formulas for the Control of Insects

Lead Arsenate

Commercial—3 pounds (paste) or 1½ pounds (dry) to 50 gallons of water.

Home—4 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water. This amount may safely be used on both stone and seed fruits to destroy chewing insects. Arsenate of lead is only used to kill chewing insects and may be combined with the summer sprays of bordeaux and limesulphur.

Calcium Arsenate

Commercial—1½ pounds dry calcium arsenate to 1½ pounds of dry air-slaked lime and applied as dust.

One and one-half pounds of dry calcium arsenate to 50 gallons of water as a liquid spray.

Home—4 to 6 tablespoonfuls of arsenate of calcium to 1 gallon of water. The dust and liquid spray is applied to potatoes to control the beetle. Calcium arsenate is frequently combined with Sulco V. B. as a spray for chewing insects on fruit trees.

Paris Green

Commercial—Dust: 1 pound of paris green to 3 pounds of lime.

Liquid: 1 pound of paris green to 100 gallons of water.

Home—6 tablespoonfuls of hydrated lime to 1 gallon of water plus 2 teaspoonfuls of paris green. Keep agitated because paris green does not dissolve in water. Dusted or sprayed on foliage to control chewing insects. It may be combined with bordeaux. Superseded by calcium arsenate or arsenate of lead.

Hellebore

May be used as a dust without combining it with other materials to control the currant worm and other chewing insects. If applied as a liquid spray, 1 pound to 30 gallons of water. For home use, 1 ounce to 2 gallons of water will control chewing insects.

Poisoned Bran Mash

Five pounds of wheat bran, 4 ounces of calcium arsenate or 5 ounces of arsenate of lead, 1 pint of molasses, 1 lemon, 5 to 7 pints of water.

The poisoned mash should be scattered about to kill cutworms, army worms, and grasshoppers. Keep away from chickens, dogs, etc.

Liquid Limesulphur

Fall, winter, and retarded dormant spray applied early in the spring.

Commercial—1 gallon of limesulphur to 8 gallons of water. Applied only when trees and shrubs are dormant.

Home—1 quart of limesulphur to 2 gallons of water.

Dry Limesulphur

To apply as a dormant spray for scale insects, 15 pounds of limesulphur dissolved in 50 gallons of water in the fall or spring is an excellent control. For the home garden, dissolve 20 tablespoonfuls of dry limesulphur to 1 gallon of water. The dry limesulphur is much easier to handle than the liquid material and easier to keep from one season to another. It dissolves very readily.

Sulco V. B.

Commercial—1 gallon Sulco V. B. to 25 gallons of water.

Home—1 pint Sulco V. B. to 3 gallons of water. Mix thoroly and apply only when the trees are dormant. This spray controls the scale insects. The aphis during the summer are controlled by applying 1 gallon Sulco V. B. in 50 gallons of water. For the home orchard apply ½ pint of Sulco V. B. to 3 gallons of water.

Kerosene Emulsion

Dissolve 1 pound of strong common soap in 1 gallon of hot water. Slowly apply 2 gallons of kerosene and churn so as to mix the oil and soap water. Dilute this 3 gallons of stock solution with 27 gallons of water. This solution is applied during the summer to control such sucking insects as aphis.

Nicotine Solution

Commercial—½ pint of black leaf 40 in 50 gallons of water. Dissolve 1 pound of fish oil soap and add as a spreader.

Home Mixture—1 tablespoonful of black leaf 40 to 3 gallons of water. Mix a little fish oil soap with the water so as to make a suds before applying the nicotine.

Both the nicotine and the fish oil soap are excellent as an attack spray for killing aphis.

Miscible Oils

There are several miscible oils used as dormant sprays to control scale insects such as San Jose scale. Scalecide is probably the best known and is applied when the trees are dormant at the rate of 1 gallon of Scalecide to 15 gallons of water.

For the home orchard mix 1 quart of Scalecide with 4 gallons of water.

Laundry Soap

Commercial—6 pounds of dissolved strong laundry soap to 50 gallons of water, sprayed with a strong force, will dislodge and destroy the red spider. It will also destroy aphis.

Home—1¼ pounds of soap to 10 gallons of water.

Paradichlorobenzene

White crystalline substance used about peach trees to control borers. Fumes are heavier than air, harmless to persons but poisonous to insects. Apply one and one-half inches from trunk of tree after removing grass and weeds. For three to five-year-old trees apply 1 ounce in a circle about trunk; six years and older, 1½ ounces per tree.

Hydrocyanic Acid Gas

One ounce sodium cyanide, 2 ounces sulphuric acid, 4 ounces water, for each 100 cubic feet of space.

Used only to fumigate nursery stock and must be carried on in airtight buildings. Place sulphuric acid in earthen jar and add water. Drop in the sodium cyanide and leave quickly, closing the door tightly. After thirty minutes, ventilate for ten to twenty minutes before entering. The fumes destroy all vermin.

Formulas for the Prevention of Fungus

Liquid Limesulphur

Commercial and Home—The retard dormant spray, just as the buds show the slightest signs of opening, with 1 gallon of limesulphur to 9 gallons of water, will check the apple scab.

Summer Spray—1 gallon of limesulphur to 40 gallons of water combined with 1½ pounds of dry arsenate of lead will check the fungus and destroy the chewing insects.

Dry Limesulphur

Commercial—3½ pounds of dry limesulphur to 50 gallons of water.

Home—Seed Fruits: 4 tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water; Stone Fruits: 2 tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water plus 6 tablespoonfuls of hydrated lime.

Arsenate of lead may be combined with the limesulphur to control chewing insects.

Self-Boiled Limesulphur

Eight pounds fresh rock lime.

Eight pounds sulphur to 45 gallons of water.

Shake lime and sift in sulphur while the water is boiling. Allow to boil fifteen minutes and then add water to cool. This solution is used to control fungus diseases on peaches.

This solution has been superseded, to a large degree, by Sulco V. B. in peach orchards.

Bordeaux Mixture

Commercial—4 pounds copper sulphate, 4 pounds fresh rock lime to 50 gallons of water.

Copper sulphate dissolves quickly if the crystals are suspended in the water. Shake lime and strain. Dilute the lime in about 25 gallons of water. Pour in copper solution, stirring the mixture. Dilute further to make 50 gallons of solution. Use only wooden containers in which to mix the solution.

The home gardener is advised to buy pyrox, which is a combination of bordeaux and powdered arsenate of lead. It is already mixed in the right proportions to be used as a fungicide and insecticide.

Bordeaux is seldom used on apple trees but is commonly used on peach trees.

Sulphur Dust

Both fungus and insects may be controlled by dusting the fruit trees.

Apple—9 pounds of a very fine sulphur to 1 pound of arsenate of lead.

Peaches—4 parts of sulphur to 1 part of air-slaked lime.

Dusting is a labor-saver, but it is still a doubt in the minds of some commercial growers as to the effectiveness of the dust in controlling fungus diseases.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate

Five ounces copper carbonate, 3 parts ammonia, to 50 gallons of water. Dissolve the copper in the ammonia and add to volume of water.

Used frequently in peach orchards after the fruit is well formed. It never leaves a sediment on the foliage or fruit.

Copper Limesulphur

Dissolve 2 pounds of copper sulphate in hot water and add to 1½ gallons of liquid limesulphur mixed with 50 gallons of water.

Seldom used on apples on account of russeting the fruit.

When pruning shade trees or fruit trees, it is frequently necessary to make some cuts, which leave a rather large wound exposed. Cover such wounds with a thick paint of raw linseed oil and white lead to which a little powdered corrosive sublimate has been added. Do not use boiled linseed oil or ready-mixed house paint for this purpose as it is likely to injure the bark if not actually kill the tree.

Evolution of My City Lot Garden

Continued from page 7

beautiful lilies, there would be many more pools. They grow just like a weed once they are properly started. A few goldfish will eliminate the danger of mosquitoes. And fish are another thing that multiply. Last year I put in five fish and took out eighteen in the fall. They may be kept over winter in the house or given away.

The joys of a garden are many; you have the blooms and the surplus plants to give away. You can share the pleasure of the garden by inviting your friends to visit and enjoy it; you have the great pleasure of working out in the open (they say that gardeners never grow old); you have the joy of anticipation, of planning all winter just what you will do next spring; the joys of gardening are so many that they cannot nearly all be mentioned here.

Gardening is a very contagious disease. I caught it from my neighbor and my friends and neighbors catch it from me. Just now I am helping a man in this block get started just as the man next door helped me. An epidemic of gardening is a very excellent thing for a neighborhood. A garden makes a home out of a house, and that is what we need. Too many young folks live, or rather exist in kitchenettes today, and lead lives that many times end up in the divorce court, when if they had a little home and a garden the story would be quite different.

I am a garden "nut" and proud of it. I only hope you are. If you are not, you are missing one of the greatest joys this country has to offer. Better let the garden "bug" bite you and get out and dig.

Flowers From Frost to Frost

Continued from page 19

phlox, which flower over a longer season than any other perennial, such sunflowers as Miss Mellish, Mollis, and Maximiliana, oriental poppies, veronica subsessilis, pyrethrum, canterbury bells, hollyhocks, bleeding heart, sweet william, day lilies, baby's breath (needed for bouquets), Japanese anemones, hardy asters and hardy chrysanthemums.

Several kinds of phlox will be needed for variety, but Miss Lingard, a white kind, should always be chosen, as it comes several weeks ahead of the others and is one of the most vigorous. Care must be taken that new plants of phlox do not come up from seed. Seedlings are usually poor and spoil the appearance of the garden. The way to propagate phlox is to divide it in the fall, and this should be done every year or two. Some perennials never thrive if left too long without being separated. One secret of growing good hardy chrysanthemums lies in dividing them every spring. They will invariably make good, strong clumps for flowering in the fall.

Plants of bleeding heart have been scarce for several years, but they are easily increased in the home garden by digging up the roots after the flowering season is over, cutting them into two-inch pieces and planting them again about an inch deep. Each piece will make a new plant. The same plan may be followed with oriental poppies in August, a fine lot of plants being obtained in this way.

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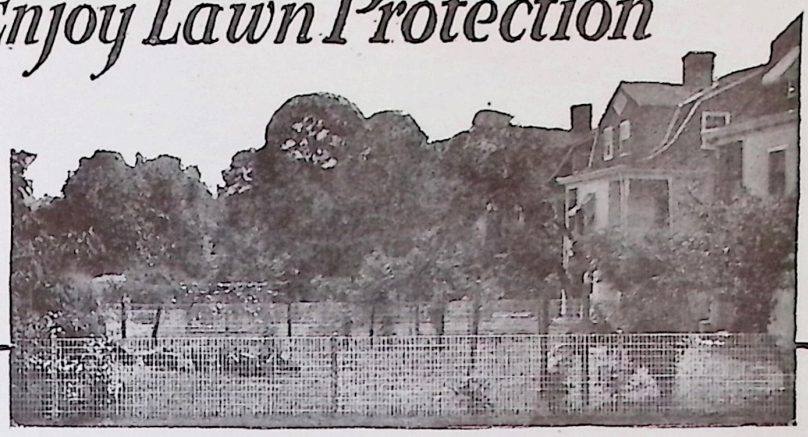

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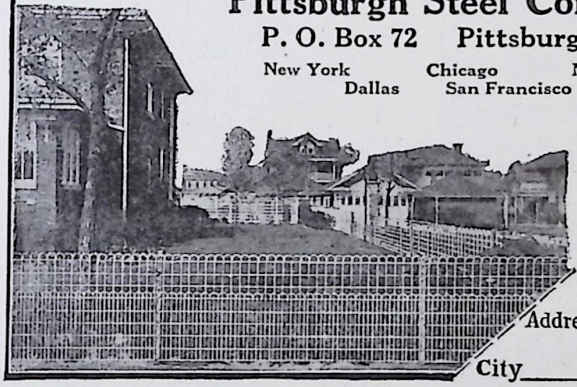

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Care and Culture of Gladioli

Continued from page 22

about 1900-10. While America up to this time had produced many beautiful new seedlings within the various older types no American originator had developed a distinct and entirely new type or race until the introduction by the writer of that now well-known and distinct type, known as the ruffled gladiolus, about 1907-08. This type was founded on the best of all preceding strains with the addition or infusion of several new species having wavy or ruffled petals, giving their offspring a very striking appearance. Several of the species having a ruffled-like petal also have a tendency to give a more or less laciniated petal to a small percentage of their descendants, in fact a few of the species have this characteristic, but only in a very slight or hardly noticeable degree. The writer, early in the development of the ruffled type, noticed this and began to develop the character into what he hoped would become as fine a strain of gladioli as any, and last year introduced the first variety of this type, "Lacinatus," ever offered to the public.

All these varied races of gladioli together with their endless combinations of colors, tints, and markings, constitute perhaps the widest range of varieties of any kind of flower. They afford the collector and amateur unending opportunity to satisfy his or her taste for new and beautiful varieties for garden ornamentation, home and other decorations. No doubt but that still other different types or races will be produced and even yet not existing shades of great beauty will appear and so on ad infinitum, enough to satisfy the most exacting taste for newer things of beauty for their gardens from year to year.

Perhaps my readers may wish to know more of the care and culture of the gladiolus. It has often been said that the gladiolus is the easiest of all flowers to grow and that it will succeed under most difficult conditions. It is true that few, if any, other fine flowers can be grown under almost any kind of soil conditions and with very little care, and give as good results as the gladiolus. But, whoever will give a little extra care and proper attention will be amply repaid if they will follow the simple requirements for greater success. First of all it is necessary to begin with good bulbs (corms) of good varieties. This does not mean only the higher priced ones, for many moderately priced kinds are among the best, owing to the fact of their having become plentiful. Any good garden soil is suitable. If of clayish or heavy composition it can be mellowed by the addition of sand, sandy loam, "muck," etc. To economize in time and material it is often sufficient to cover only the bulbs with the more mellow material. In preparing the soil it is only necessary to follow such methods as would give you a fine crop of garden vegetables. A good method is to prepare your soil by spading or plowing under a good covering of rich stable manure the previous season or late in the fall before your plantings the following spring. Those who have not done this in time can still obtain about the same result by giving their ground a good top dressing of manure during the winter preceding the planting. In fact a good garden soil will give a fine crop of flowers and perfect satisfaction without manure or fertilizer. Complete commercial fertilizers, shredded sheep manure, etc., can be added sparingly during the planting and growing season, in some cases, with additional benefits. Planting, in any section of our country, should begin as soon as early garden making will permit and be followed by successive plantings at intervals of say ten days until early July in our northern states. Planting may all be done at one time if desired. The later plantings will come into bloom in a shorter period after planting than the earlier season plantings, simply because of the warmer weather and soil as the summer heat comes on. Larger bulbs, if of equal quality, come into bloom a little sooner than the smaller young ones. Smaller young bulbs (corms) may not produce quite as large flower spikes nor come into bloom quite as soon as larger ones but their individual flowers will generally be as large, and such bulbs, if of high quality to begin with, will be more valuable over a period of years and also give a much larger increase in new bulbs and bulblets. This is especially important with the higher priced new things as a customer wants as much increase as possible, as soon as possible. It is the smaller young bulbs that are preferred by the commercial grower. For location, almost any space you may want to plant, if fairly sunny or not too shaded or near trees, is suitable. Plant the bulbs so that when the soil is filled in over them they will be about four inches below the level of the ground. Deeper planting may hold the plants more upright, but even so, in stormy weather well-grown plants will likely blow over unless supported by some sort of stakes, such as canes, stiff wire, etc., or tied to lateral wires fastened to stakes at the ends of the rows. Bulbs should be placed from four to six inches apart in the row with the rows from eighteen inches to two feet apart, but you would have good success by planting very much closer, as the gladiolus is a flower which will stand quite close crowding. This enables anyone confined to a very limited amount of space to get the most out of it. Space may also be conserved by planting bulbs among roses, shrubbery and other subjects. Often one may plant other flowers such as tall asters, zinnias, marigolds, etc., among gladioli. Very beautiful gladioli beds can be arranged in this manner. Frequent good cultivation is necessary for best results and should be deeper when plants are growing than when they begin to bloom. At blooming time continue good and frequent cultivation but only to a depth of about two inches. This will help to conserve the moisture in the soil and avoid breaking off many small rootlets which by this time will be coming closer to the surface. During a drought your beds must not be allowed to dry out. Thoro waterings at intervals of several days, as may appear necessary, are more valuable than merely light sprinklings daily.

Personally, for blooming purposes, I prefer to bloom the gladiolus in the house, cutting the spikes when the first two or three blooms have opened. Cut the spikes so as not to remove any more of the foliage than is necessary, leaving about four good strong leaves to develop new bulbs for next year's use. Each day change the water once or twice, remove the wilted blossoms and cut off carefully a small part of the stems and rinse the stems thoroly. Gladioli blooms may be

used for many beautiful decorations in the home, office, store, and public places. Even single flowers and tips of spikes can be used to very good advantage, beautifully displayed in various forms such as rounds, ovals, fan forms, etc., in various receptacles or shallow dishes. In combination with fern leaves, foliage, florists' asparagus or the common garden asparagus, and with other flowers, many beautiful floral arrangements can be designed. Very beautiful effects can be arranged with a combination of gladioli and branches of bridal wreath. After the blooming season is over, shallow cultivation should be continued but less watering is needed, especially as the time for harvesting the bulbs approaches. The new bulbs will be ready to dig as soon as the foliage begins to turn a yellowish green, usually in four to six weeks after blooming. Plants should never be allowed to become "dead ripe." Bulbs that are dug as soon as well formed are as good as the best. This often is not long after flowering time. Where the greatest increase of cormlets is desired plants can be left to grow a longer season. When digging, cut off the tops at the bulbs. Tops may be left on the bulbs as it will cure the bulbs a little faster but is not necessary as it has no other advantage and is often inconvenient. Bulbs should be well cured either in the sun and wind or in a warm room, cellar, etc., and stored in a good fruit or vegetable cellar, or other suitable location. Keep at a moderate temperature at about forty degrees as near as possible.

Much has been written as to treating the gladiolus which is not at all important for good success, but the reader will find the simplified instructions contained in this article to be amply sufficient to assure abundant returns. Try at least a small collection of the newer gladioli in your garden the coming summer and add to these from year to year as you feel you can afford and you, no doubt, will find no more pleasant occupation or hobby than the time you will spend among these beautiful flowers.

New Vegetables

Continued from page 10

blingblocks in perfect gardening success. The new "Philadelphia" is described as being the earliest maturing of all lima beans. This variety is a cross between the Fordhook Bush Lima and Wood's Prolific, and it embodies to a considerable degree the good qualities of both parents. The pods are ready for picking seven days ahead of Wood's Prolific and are of considerably larger size. Another advantage claimed for the new variety is the increased size of the pods and the number of beans therein. It is said that the average pods measure four and three-fourths inches in length and are one and one-eighth inches in width, and contain four fair-sized flat beans of excellent quality. In color and general appearance the foliage is similar to Wood's Prolific but slightly larger. The plants are of upright habits, producing pods in abundance, well to the tip of the flower spikes, which rise clear above the foliage. Southern planters who have tested this new variety claim that it is better than the "butter bean" as it matures its pods considerably earlier and bears a much heavier crop. The new Philadelphia Bush Lima is hardy and requires a comparatively short season which will be of greatest importance to gardeners living in the North.

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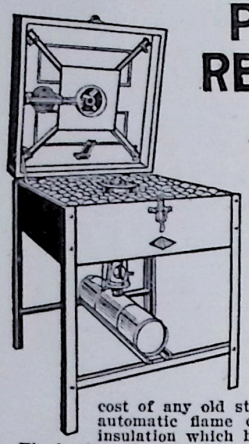

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Housing and Feeding Hens

EVERYBODY who keeps hens should give the subject of housing and feeding for the winter special consideration. First I prepare the house. My poultry house altho plain is storm proof, clean and well-ventilated. The roof and sides are covered with good roofing material. I clean the walls and all the inside fixtures, after which I put on a thick coat of whitewash, being careful to get it into all the cracks and crevices, for those are the places where vermin hide and breed.

The floor of the house where you keep your birds must also come in for its share of cleaning. The floor of my poultry house being of dirt, I scrape off two or three inches and cart in the same amount of strong clay soil that packs down to a hard smooth surface. I find that the best way to ventilate an ordinary house like mine is to take out the sash in half the windows at the opposite ends of the house and cover the openings with burlap.

I like to have one or two glass windows on the south or southwest side of the house, as they allow the direct rays of the sun to get in and the birds enjoy it in cold weather. I have a frame door covered with burlap as well as the wooden door, as burlap makes it possible to admit air and light and keeps out the snow and wind on stormy days.

I have come to realize that litter for the floor is almost as important as the feed. Costly experience has taught me that any old hay or straw will not do for the hens to scratch in. Musty and moldy scratching litter causes more sickness among fowls than anything else, as it breeds several different kinds of germs which float in the air. When the hens scratch up this material it is inhaled by the birds and rapidly develops diseases of the lungs and intestines. So use only the purest scratching material obtainable. I have found shavings particularly valuable because they prevent the other litter from packing down and insure a circulation of air thru the litter which keeps it dry and sweet.

When my house is in shape, I decide how many pullets or old hens I can put into these quarters. Every hen and pullet is given the "twice over" before it reaches the winter quarters. Once when the culls are thrown out and again when only the best pullets or old hens are picked from those of the first culling. I am careful not to overcrowd, as I have discovered that there is nothing more detrimental to egg production than overcrowding stock in winter. I have found that twenty well-cared-for pullets, with plenty of house room, will produce more eggs than fifty who are crowded.

Having arranged the house and number of birds to be kept, general feed and care is the next thing to consider. Hens must have a variety of food to produce eggs in winter. These feeds are known as balanced rations. My regular winter feeding program starts as soon as the pullets are placed into their winter quarters. I scatter one quart of two parts coarsely-cracked corn, two parts of wheat and one part oats in some deep litter in the morning for every twenty fowls. They have access to a good commercial dry mash at all times excepting at noons, when a crumbly wet mash consisting of two parts wheat bran, one part each of middlings and cornmeal, one-

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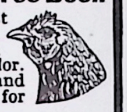

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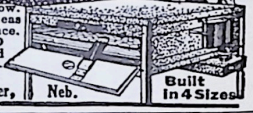

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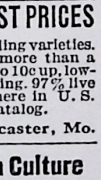

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half pint of meatscraps and boiled potato peelings is given. An hour after this is fed I again open the dry mash hoppers. I feed alfalfa because it is the best all around green feed to be had. I use the last cutting, which is fed in wall racks.

About two hours before dark I feed the same as in the morning, except that an extra pint is added to the quantity of scratch feed fed in the morning. During very extreme cold weather I feed whole yellow corn. Warm water is as important a factor on my feeding program as the rest and is furnished at all times in heater fountains. I change the litter on the floor every two weeks and shake it up every day. My reward is plenty of eggs from early October until late in July, which not only bring top notch prices, but produce big, strong, healthy, robust chicks that live.—Emil G. Glaser, Lincoln, Neb.

My Poultry Record

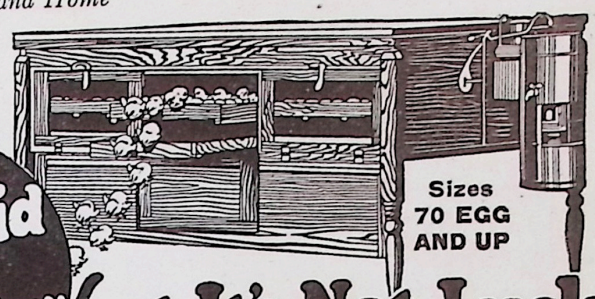
Last spring I set an incubator with 120 Single Comb Rhode Island Red eggs and on Easter morning I had eighty-seven of the finest and healthiest baby chicks that I had ever seen. After thoro culling thruout the summer, I still had twenty of the finest pullets that I had ever raised. At the age of five and one-half months I received the first egg from these pullets. They were hatched in March and started laying in the forepart of October. In October I received 67 eggs; November, 286 eggs; December, 465 eggs; January, 494 eggs; February, 453 eggs; March, 449 eggs; April, 407 eggs; May, 398 eggs. I claim this to be a good laying record from twenty pullets.

I have their quarters divided into two compartments. The first is their roosting and laying quarters, and is separated from their feeding place. I clean the droppings board off three times a week, and sprinkle it first with kerosene oil and then dust the droppings board with slaked lime. This is done after each cleaning, and as yet I have never found a louse on any of them. I feed ready-mixed feeds. In the morning they get their feeding of scratch grains thrown in a litter of alfalfa or clover. This litter is about twelve inches deep. At noon I hang on a string a medium-sized head of cabbage, usually about one foot from the floor. At night they receive their scratch grains in the litter about two hours before dark. I keep a hopper of laying mash before them at all times. Also a hopper of oystershells and grit. In one corner of their pen I have a bin of screened ashes for dusting purposes, and they surely do enjoy it.

Their water is changed three times a day and once a week their drinking fountain is thoroly cleaned and sterilized. The main thing to do to get the highest possible egg production is to keep the hens busy and working from daylight to dark, and if you can do this your hens will be happy and healthy and shell out the eggs. Always remember that eggs in the fall and winter sell for from two to three times more than in the spring and summer, and to do this you must raise them carefully thru the summer months and have them in good condition in the fall to start laying. You must not force them to get an egg production, as they must be fully developed before they start laying.

I spend nearly all my spare time in the coop, and my hens are all tame and will come up to me at any time.—M. D. M., Pa.

Stop Hatching Weak Chicks With Cheap Incubators



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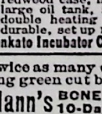

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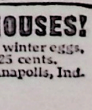

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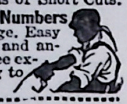

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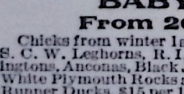

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My First Garden a Success

Continued from page 13

of the bed on the south side we put in a row of gladioli, the bulbs about four inches apart; the length of the bed is fifty-three feet.

Wanting as many flowers as we could possibly get, we dispensed with all paths except one down the center and one across the back of the house. To break the monotony of a plain lawn we put in a circular bed No. 6, about four and one-half feet in diameter, in which are yellow, pink, and cream cannas with a border of petunias.

In the fall we put in hyacinth and tulip bulbs and made the bed do double duty. We next thought of our friends, the birds, and set up a bird bath, which has been an endless delight for us. It brought into the gardens an army of birds. On hot days in July and August there would be a continuous procession all day long; robins, song-sparrows, goldfinches, humming birds, flickers, starlings, vireos, and of course English sparrows.

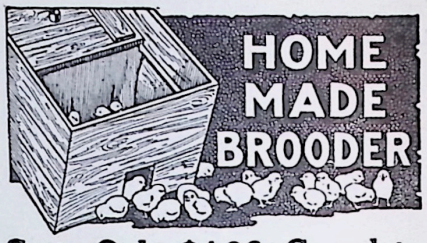
We had a pair of wrens make their home in one of our bird houses, and they certainly paid their rent in the number of insects they and their family consumed. We put up a feeding shelf for the winter and kept it supplied with suet and bird seed; it was well patronized last winter.

On either side of the back steps are flower beds: One planted in rows with scarlet portulaca, sweet alyssum, ageratum, dwarf marigolds, giant zinnias and next to the house, hollyhocks, red, pink, and white. The other bed held geraniums, phlox drummondi, a few hybrid tea roses and a Dorothy Perkins which we trained over the back door. Of course we wanted a few vegetables but had very little space to give them. The "Farm," as we call it, consists of two plats about six and one-half by twenty-five feet.

It is surprising the amount of things that can be raised on such a small space. We had lettuce, beets, carrots, onions, and swiss chard on one side, and on the other tomatoes, eggplant, wax beans, and cucumbers. By using the dwarf varieties of tomatoes, which were planted two feet apart, we had all we could eat and were able to put up forty cans for winter use. The cucumbers were the Japanese climbing variety which we trained up on a frame covered with chicken wire. They do very well this way and take up only about two feet of ground.

Our neighbors unite in saying that they have never seen so many flowers and vegetables raised on such a small lot before, and this past June we had visitors from all over town to look at our garden. Let us all unite in raising more flowers and trying to attract the birds to our gardens and we will all be happier and spread more joy about us. There are many things that we can spend more money on, and work harder, to make our own, but none of them will give us as much beauty and solid pleasure as flowers and birds. As Ellis Parker Butler said, "Thank God for a Garden."

[Editor's Note—If you are troubled by some problem, when you come to make your "first garden," don't take a chance, or let it perplex you. Write to the Subscribers' Information Bureau, Fruit, Garden and Home, Des Moines, Iowa, and receive expert advice free by return mail.]



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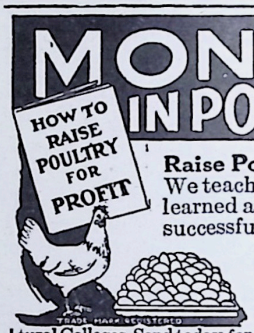

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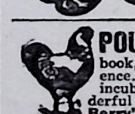

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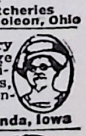

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My Pure Blood Chicks from high-egg bred, Inspected flocks will please you and make you money. Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas. Low prices. Catalog free. Write me today.

Mary Maude Farms, Box 21 Portland, Ind.

Garden Reminders

Continued from page 32

replace it. It is very necessary to prevent heaving of the ground or drying out as this is apt to destroy the bulb.

Garden aprons made now with pockets in the middle big enough to hold garden tools, seed packets, and the like will come in handy for spring use.

Palms, ferns and other foliage plants often need repotting at this season. If you were not forehanded and failed to store potting soil last fall, the next best thing to do is to apply good fertilizer or liquid manure to the potted plants until new soil is available.

Sweet peas should be planned for now. Remember that they must be sown very early in the spring. Get in your order and have the seed on hand so they can be put in first thing. Make a trench of about six inches, scatter the seed thickly, and cover with an inch of soil; as the plants grow, fill up the trench level with the surface. The roots are then deep enough to insure sufficient moisture.

Currant and gooseberry bushes may be pruned now. Cut out the old canes sparingly. Remember that these fruits bear on two and three-year-old wood; only dead canes should be cut out.

Twigs of pussy-willow, lilac, and the like brought in now and placed in a deep vase or bottle of water, set in a window, will soon bloom. A sod of dwarf iris or violets lifted and kept well watered in a sunny window will soon be covered with bloom.

Bird houses should now be put up in order that they may be in place to catch the firstcomers among our feathered friends.

Canna seed should be started now. Take a sharp knife and cut thru the hard shell of the seed. Plant in pots and keep indoors in a warm place. Keep watered in a sunny window. These will result in splendid early plants which will bloom in August.

Dahlia roots may be taken from storage late in February and placed in boxes, covering them with light soil. Give good light and temperature about sixty degrees to guard against spindly plants.

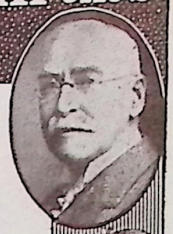
Begonia vernon is very attractive when used in a circular bed around the sundial. Sow some of the seed now in a pan or take cuttings from an old stock so that you will have sizeable plants to put outdoors in the month of May.

Grass seed, if you were unable to sow it in the fall as previously recommended, may be sown on top of the snow in February. Buy the best quality of seed possible, a mixture of white clover and bluegrass being best.

Lawns should have a top dressing of complete commercial fertilizer, sheep manure or bonemeal this month if you did not make one late in the fall. Grass does not grow in lawns under natural conditions, as there is no renewal of plant food unless we apply it artificially.

When pruning apple or pear trees affected with blight, practice disinfection of the tools and wounds after each cut. Fire blight is a bacterial disease rapidly spread by pruning without due precaution. Make a disinfectant solution by dissolving one 7.3-grain tablet of corrosive sublimate in one pint of water. Keep the solution in a glass or earthenware bottle or jar, and label it "poison."

Green's Trees, Shrubs Vines



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You can have your own grown apples and pears in choice varieties—no matter how small your garden. Green's Dwarf trees produce the same kind of large fruit on smaller trees. Planted closer (4 to 12 feet apart)—need less room, just right for your garden. Bear in 2 or 3 years. Never too big, easier to care for, easier to pick fruit.

If you have ever hesitated to plant fruit trees because of lack of space, get our 1924 catalog and see the fine varieties of Dwarf trees we offer.

For over 45 years Green's Nursery has furnished trees, shrubs and vines direct to grower. Hardy, healthy, full-rooted, vigorous, northern grown stock that is guaranteed true-to-name. Hundreds of thousands of customer-friends, some in every state, know it pays to order from Green's Nursery.

GREEN'S 1924 Catalog

Get our latest catalog. It is full of the best and choice varieties of standard and Dwarf fruit trees, ornamental trees, bush fruits, berries, shrubs, vines, bulbs and garden plants. Everything worthwhile for the garden. Things to beautify the home.

Most everything for the city lot or big estate. Grown under our own careful supervision. Sold direct at a big saving. Green's Catalog contains valuable, interesting information on growing things. With it we send C. A. Green's booklet, "How I Made the Old Farm Pay." Write to-day.

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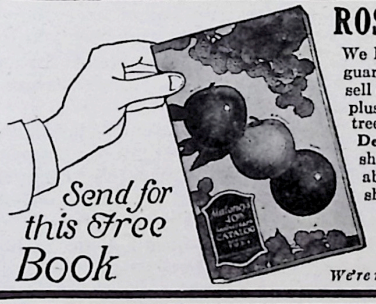

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We know the varieties sent you are just what you order and guarantee them to be absolutely healthy and vigorous—we sell direct from our 400-acre Nursery at cost of production plus one profit. That's why Maloney customers get better trees at such exceptionally low price. Send today for our big **Descriptive Catalogue.** It tells just the things you should know about our nursery stock, and much valuable information on planting and the care of fruit trees, shrubs, vines, roses and berries.

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We're responsible; look up our rating. Dansville Pioneer Nurseries.

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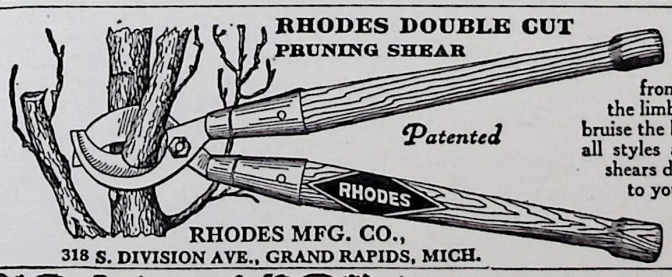

THE only pruner made that cuts from both sides of the limb and does not bruise the bark. Made in all styles and sizes. All shears delivered free to your door. Write for circular and prices.

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To introduce our High Quality Garden and Flower seeds we will send 10 individual packets consisting of 1 Tomato early, 1 Honey Dew Melon, 1 Carrot, 1 Beet, 1 Cabbage, 1 Pop Corn, 1 Musk Melon, 1 Turnip, 1 Sweet Pea, 1 Aster all for 10c, including catalog of complete garden seeds of Highest Quality obtainable at lowest prices. For prompt acceptance of 10c order we will send Free of charge with catalog, full packet Watermelon seed consisting of 25 leading varieties; also full packet Flower mixtures containing 50 colors, 20 varieties wonderful assortment. Write today. Offer will not appear again.

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Oriole—New Orange and gold Zinnia—Package of 50 seeds, 15c
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Collection of all four new Zinnias—1 package each for 60c. Postpaid.

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Plants that grow from seed and bear the first year great quantities of delicious fruit for Huckleberry Pie. Not a freak—just a good garden fruit. Package of 50 seeds for 15c, 2 packages for 25c. Postpaid.

These are just a few of the really good things found in our Spring Seed and Plant Book. It pictures and describes the best of the new and old varieties of Flowers, vegetables, perennial plants, roses, dahlias and gladioli. Not a big confusing catalog but a real help to you in selecting the best for your garden. It's free. Send for it today.

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Giant Oriental Poppies—The "Memorial Day Poppy" grows 3 feet tall, with flaming scarlet flowers over 5 inches across. Largest and brightest of the Poppy family. Bloom in late May and early June, year after year; easy to grow; should be in every garden. 12 big sturdy plants of famous Wayside Gardens quality for $2.50.

New Double Shasta Daisy—An improved early double-flowered strain of Burbank's lovely, big white daisy. Compact and vigorous in growth; remarkable for the quantities of flowers it produces. In full bloom for Memorial Day. Supply limited. 12 Strong plants for $3.50.

Special Combination { 6 Giant Scarlet Poppy and 6 Shasta Daisy plants, for } $2.75 *Postpaid*

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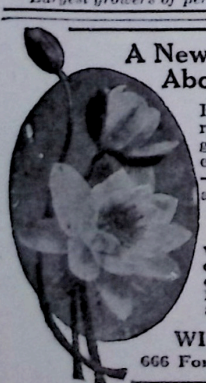

A New Booklet—FREE About Water Lillies

Fragrant Water Lillies in rainbow-like colors; slender, graceful plants for wet places; sacred Lotus from Egypt—these and many other rare aquatics are shown in

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which is sent to any reader of Fruit, Garden & Home on request. Tells how Water Lillies can be grown as easily as annuals. Write today.

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Sweet Pea Pointers

THIS is our most popular annual, altho many people have difficulty in obtaining results. Failures are generally caused by late planting and heat. Sweet peas should always be planted as early in the spring as the ground can be worked.

Location and Soil—Sweet peas do best if planted where the vines are exposed to the morning and afternoon sun and partially shaded at noonday; they suffer severely from heat. Any good loam that is well drained will produce first grade sweet peas. The soil should be deep, for sweet peas produce a root system usually two feet deep. Hard pan soil should not be used unless it is broken and the soil composted.

The best time to prepare the soil is in the fall. It is not advisable to trench heavy clay loam which is not well drained. Sandy loam and well-drained soils should be trenched in the following manner: Dig a trench twenty-four to thirty inches wide and two or three feet deep. Place a layer of manure in the bottom and fill it with the excavated soil, mixed with one-fifth part of well-rotted manure. The soil should be put into the trench in thin layers and well firmed. In the spring a sprinkling of lime may be added and raked in. Bonemeal is very good and should be added to the soil at the rate of an ounce to every lineal yard.

Planting—Sweet pea seeds germinate very irregularly. Dark seeds germinate fairly evenly but white seeds germinate extremely slowly and poorly and rot readily in cold, wet soil. Seeds may be soaked overnight in warm water to hasten germination, but this method should not be used if the soil is cold or wet. Seeds should germinate in from seven to eight days. If the sprouts have not appeared above ground in that period you should investigate, and if the seeds have rotted, reseed.

One ounce of seed will plant a single row fifty to sixty feet long, placing the seeds two inches apart. This means, if they all germinate, that two out of every three must be thinned out. It has been found that sweet peas give better results if they are thinned to stand six to eight inches apart.

Supports—Brush is usually considered best for sweet peas to climb on; the tendrils cling more readily to wood than to wire. Birch saplings, six to eight feet high, are best, if available. Trim off the lower branches to a height of ten inches and stick them into the ground. The saplings should then be trimmed to a uniform height. It is a good plan to place 2x4-inch posts every ten to fifteen feet in the row and connect them with wire, to prevent the brush from being blown down. Wire netting or chicken wire may be used as a substitute for brush, but plants will need to be trained up thru the wire because in most cases the tendrils refuse to attach themselves to it. The wire should be six feet high and supported by posts every ten feet, and braced at both ends.

Culture—Keep the soil about the plants well stirred by cultivation; or a thin layer of marsh hay may be used as a mulch. This is suggested because it is free of weed seed and in some localities can be obtained in large quantities. Water should be applied only when necessary and then in sufficient quantities to last for several weeks. It is recommended that there be a shallow trench about the sweet peas into which water may run for several hours until the soil is moist to a great depth.

Sweet pea vines should be dispodded promptly. Pick the flowers from the vines every morning; this will prevent any from going to seed. If but one seed pod forms on a vine it ceases to produce blooms in quantity, because most of its energy is directed towards the production of seed.

Feeding—If the soil is properly prepared, no extra feeding is necessary. Liquid manure (one bushel of cow manure to fifty gallons of water) may be applied once a week alternately with nitrate of soda (one pound to fifty gallons). Plants are benefited while in flower by an application of acid phosphate (three ounces to fifty feet of row).

Varieties—There are between five hundred and six hundred varieties. There are many good varieties of the Spencer form of sweet pea, which is the most popular type. A few of the old grandiflora type are still grown, such as Nora Unwin, Black Knight, Blanche Ferry, Dorothy Eckford, King Edward VII. Prima Donna and Queen Alexandra.

The following list of Spencer varieties does not include all of the good varieties, but only the most popular: King White, King Spencer, King Edward Spencer, Vermilion Brilliant, The President, Illuminator, Decorator, Mrs. C. W. Breadmore, W. T. Hutchins, Wedgewood, Coccinea Spencer, Elfrida Pearson, Yarrawa, Dorris Usher, Countess Spencer, Aurora Spencer, Cherub, Inspector, King Alfred, Robert Sydenham, Alfred Watkins, Florence Nightingale, Blue Monarch, Othello Spencer, Jesse Cuthbertson Spencer, Blanche Fay Spencer, American Spencer.—V. J. M., Pa.

MY HOMEMAKING EXPERIENCES

I recently subscribed for Fruit, Garden and Home and have received three copies—September, October and November numbers. To say I am pleased and also surprised with them, is putting it mildly. It is so different from anything I have seen and so much better.

In the October number I notice the editor asks for our most interesting homemaking experience of the past season. There are always so many fascinating occupations pertaining to homemaking going on that it is hard to tell which to write about. But I believe I enjoyed more than anything else renovating some old furniture into a pretty painted dining room suite. I did every bit of the work myself and used my own decorative scheme.

To begin with, I bought the furniture, consisting of a drop-leaf table, four slat-backed chairs and a plain dresser at auction sales at different times. The table cost fifty cents, the four chairs twenty-five cents and the dresser two dollars. The table was brown, the dresser black and the chairs an ugly green.

I removed the mirror and the standards from the dresser, and sandpapered and steel-wooled all the pieces until they were perfectly smooth. Some say to remove all the old finish before applying a new finish, but if paint and enamel are used, all that is necessary is to have the surfaces smooth and clean. After the smoothing process I washed the pieces in warm soapsuds, rinsed with clear water and dried thoroly.

Next I applied coat after coat, three in all, of flat wall paint, allowing each coat to dry thoroly before applying the next. Also, each coat was lightly sandpapered. My color scheme being cream and blue, I used cream paint, and a final coat of cream enamel. Then the decorating began.

The under side of the table leaves, the edges, lower part of the six legs, and the turned parts near the top, were enameled with dull medium blue. The three slats in each chair back, the two front rungs, tops of spokes and three inches at bottom of each leg, were enameled blue, as well as the edges of the dresser, bottom of feet and the strips separating the drawers. On each corner of the table I painted with oil paints a blue lotus flower design, with yellow centers, dull green leaves and stems. The same design I painted in the center of each dresser drawer. When the flower designs were dry I gave them a coat of shellac, which renders them wear and waterproof.

I made cushions for the chairs, covering with dull blue corduroy, tying each corner to the spokes of the chairs with blue cords.

The old dresser, now a buffet, has a long narrow mirror in a blue frame hanging above, and with cream walls, a blue rug and cream and blue cretonne hangings, my dining room is very pretty and dainty, and the enameled furniture is so easy to keep clean—just a damp cloth takes every speck from the smooth, hard enamel.—Mrs. Clara E. Bush, Decatur, Ark.

The Annual Flower Bed

Continued from page 16

balloon vine, cobaea, cypress vines, wild cucumbers, hops.

Cultural Notes on Annuals Requiring Special Care

Salvia (scarlet sage)—Seeds should be sown indoors in March to produce good plants by May. The best of the scarlet sages are S. splendens, which grows to a height of four feet, and a dwarf variety, the bonfire, a very good bedder where scarlet is desired. They keep the garden bright with color from July until smitten by frost. Plant 15x15 inches or 15x18 inches.

Cosmos—Is one of the best tall annuals, and one of the latest to bloom, and one of the daintiest and most showy. It is valuable for planting in the border or where a screen is desired. Good results can be obtained by seeding indoors in April, or in the open ground after danger of frost. The early varieties will give exquisite bloom during late summer and fall. It is advisable to plant separate colors of the early varieties.

Cornflowers—(Centaurea Cyanus)—These seed themselves every year and appear to the best advantage when grouped in large masses. The best plants come from seeds sown in the open after danger of frost. Planting distances, 8x8 inches. This is a valuable cut flower.

The Marigold—These may be had in heights from cushion-like dwarf (Tagetes patula) of the French type, and the coarser, taller Scotch Marigold or Pot Marigold (Calendula officinalis) to the three and one-half foot of the robust African ones. They resemble the Zinnias, inasmuch as they bloom profusely and for many weeks. They all love a sunny position and do reasonably well in a light soil. Seed can be sown in May where the plants are to grow, or seedlings may be raised in hotframes in boxes to be transplanted at the latter end of April.

Pot Marigolds (Calendula officinalis)—The surest free-blooming annuals that we have. The plant blooms from early spring until killed by freezing weather. For the best late season results, seed directly in the open ground after danger of frost. It is a very good bedding plant and invaluable for house decoration. The planting distance for large plants is 12x18 inches. Orange King is a favorite variety.

African Marigolds (Tagetes erecta)—Very free-flowering and extremely effective but a little too heavy for the annual bed. They very often become topheavy and it is necessary to tie them. The most popular varieties are Lemon Queen and Orange Prince. Planting distances 12x15 inches.

French Marigolds (Tagetes patula)—More effective as bedding plants than the African marigold; this is due to their compactness. They are single, small, brownish red or crimson, velvet-banded or spotted with yellow. The favorite variety is Legion of Honor. The planting distance is 10x12 inches.

Painted Tongue (Salpiglossis)—This plant should be more widely used, for it is one of our most beautiful annuals, producing exquisitely colored orchid-like flowers. A packet of mixed colors will give a wonderful display of harmonizing colors. An extremely dainty flower for home decoration. A large mass is pre-

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The Canadian Pacific Railway offers you a Farm Home in Western Canada on a New Plan of Easy Payment. This makes it possible to own a farm home without taking all profits to meet payments and leaves a surplus for comforts and enjoyments.

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Under this plan all you pay down is 7% of the purchase price—One year's free use of the land without any interest. The balance of principal and interest will be amortized on an easy payment plan of 34 equal, annual payments which makes the second payment fall due two years after the purchase of the land, which is figured on the basis of 7% (including principal and interest) of the balance of the cost of the land. For example, on a purchase of 160 acres costing say, $3,000, the down payment will be $210 and the annual payments, commencing at the end of the second year, will be $195.30. At the end of 35 years you will get clear title to the land—unless, of course, you wish to pay sooner, which is your privilege.

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In 1923 the wheat crop of Canada exceeded the 1922 crop by almost 100,000,000 bushels. In Alberta the average yield was 26.5 bushels per acre and there were many individual cases where yields of 50, 60, 75 and 80 bushels were returned. Other crops showed a corresponding increase over previous years with equally high yields. These enormous yields on moderate priced land even at average prices for farm products have placed many farmers on he highroad to success.

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Irrigated lands in Southern Alberta are also for sale upon the same amortization terms as our other farm lands. Unfailing water supply, administered under Government direction. Full details on application.

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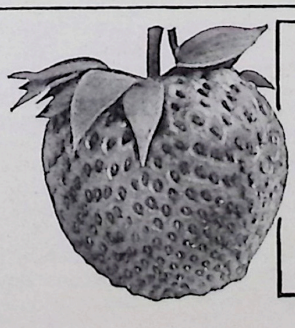

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Allen's Book of Berries for 1924 gives simple understandable information about growing and marketing Strawberries. It tells how to select and prepare the land, how and when to set the plants, how to cultivate, what varieties to use, and where to obtain good dependable true-to-name plants, at a reasonable price.

Strawberries are grown chiefly because they yield such large and sure profits but they also are the first crop to bring in money in the Spring. The big luscious red berries are favorites in the home garden, and the work can be done by women, children, amateurs as well as commercial growers.

Free-to-all. Allen's Book of Berries for 1924 will be sent free to anyone interested. The most complete book of its kind--thoroughly reliable. Write today for your copy.

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95 Market St. Salisbury, Md.

ALLEN'S PLANTS

ferred. Planting distances, 12x12 inches.

California Poppies (Eschscholtzia Californica)—Useful as edging plants or in large masses. The foliage is used to give contrast in the planting. Planting distance, 8x8 inches. Sow where they are to flower. Poppies do not stand transplanting.

Shirley Poppies (Papaver rhoeas, Shirley)—These make the best display when planted in large masses. Their period of bloom is short, making it necessary to sow several times during the season. They are very valuable as a filler in the perennial bed. Thin out seedlings to three or four inches.

Snapdragons (Antirrhinum majus)—Snapdragons can be obtained in various colors, yellow, orange, red, pink, deep maroon, lavender and white; this makes them adaptable for all situations in the garden. There are tall and dwarf growers. In choosing varieties, the dwarf growers should be selected. For best results the seed should be sown indoors in March or April and the seedlings transplanted. When about three inches tall the top can be pinched out; this will cause the plant to branch. You can repeat the same operation occasionally. A few of the newer varieties are unrivaled as bedding plants, as the Nelrose Pink. They are exceedingly interesting in the border and the spikes are extensively used for house decoration. You should cut the spikes freely, as this will encourage others to grow. If troubled with leaf-mite, which causes the leaf to curl and prevents the plants from blossoming, you should spray with nicotine solution. Planting distance 12x12 inches.

Petunia (Petunia hybrida)—Used principally for bedding, but makes a grand show in borders, window boxes or vases. Their season of bloom is from spring until frost, if the beds are sown early in a hotbed or in a box placed in a sunny window of the house. They grow twelve to eighteen inches in height, and produce single or double flowers of many exquisite shades and colorings. Planting distance 10x10 inches.

Asters (Callistephus hortensis)—The asters during the late summer take the place of our more common winter forced flowers. For early bloom the seeds should be sown April 1st. If later fall flowers are wanted, you should seed in a frame or out of doors, May 1st. Plant the early varieties about 12x12 inches and the late branching varieties 12x24 inches or 15x18 inches. Asters may be allowed to stand 9x12 inches in mass. There are fifty distinct varieties and colors of American asters.

Early: Queen of the Market—A dwarf flower one foot high producing a minimum amount of stalk and about ten good marketable blooms. Blooms in July; Early Wonder—Similar to above except that the bloom is more formal. Blooms in July.

Midseason: Mikado—One of the comet asters, similar to Cregos but smaller. Blooms two weeks earlier—individual flowers five inches across; Enchantress—A large bush grower eighteen inches high—Flower globular and wide-petaled; Astermum—A comet variety resembling a chrysanthemum in size and form. Grows two feet high and comes into bloom a little earlier than Cregos; Royal Asters—Early flowering, late branching asters, July and August; Ostrich Feathered—An old flower. Blooms in August.

KELLOGG'S "Thorobred" STRAWBERRY PLANTS

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No matter whether you grow Strawberries for home use or for market—Kellogg "Thorobred" Plants grown the "Kellogg Way" will produce more berries and make more money for you than anything else you can grow. Many Kellogg growers are making from $500 to $1200 cash profit per acre, while others report a yield of 200 to 300 quarts from their back-yard Kellogg gardens—and we can prove it.

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This wonderful strawberry book is written by the world's greatest strawberry expert. Gives his secrets for growing the big crops of fancy berries that won him fame and fortune. Tells how you can have strawberries both summer and fall. Pictures and describes 20 of the world's greatest Standard and Everbearing varieties. Write for your copy NOW. It's FREE!

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Our prices are very low for high quality stock. Every plant guaranteed absolutely healthy and as described or your money refunded. Write today for our **Full-Color FREE Catalog**

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We have grown and sold plants to the public for more than a quarter of a century. Have 1400 Acres upon which to grow them. Centrally Located. Ship promptly. Our stock is reliable and as good as money can buy, hardy, healthy and true to name. We are nurserymen and grow all kinds of Plants, Shrubs, Trees and Vines.

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STRAWBERRY and all other fruit plants. Prices reas. Catalog free. J. N. ROKELY & SON, R. 9, Bridgman, Michigan.

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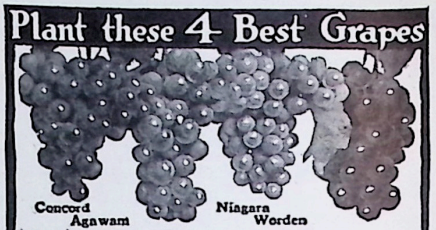

Hardiest kinds. Once planted and growing you won't part with them for ten times their cost.

Agawam Large amber-red berries on big bunches. Very sweet. Each 20c; 12, $1.75; 100, $12.

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Three vines planted in your garden will make a vigorous start. Of rapid growth, they will soon amply supply your table. **They will grow and fruit in very cold locations** with a little simple winter covering.

Our Big Fruit and Garden Magazine Sent Four Months to Help You Start RIGHT!

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And Choice Small Fruits

from your own garden. Plant in your yard, on arbor, trellis, or along fence, and have delicious Grapes for table, juice, or jelly. Can't you picture their rich, fruity fragrance and taste their aromatic sweetness? They are easy to grow and require little care. Also Currants, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Asparagus plants and Flowering Shrubs. Write for free catalogue.

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STRAWBERRIES AND HOW TO GROW "EM"
TOWNSEND'S 20TH CENTURY Catalog Now Ready

America's leading strawberry plant guide. Written by a lifelong strawberry grower. Up-to-the-minute advice on varieties and Cultural directions. Valuable to every strawberry grower, and it's free for the asking. Fully describes and illustrates, the leading standard and new varieties of Strawberries, Blackberries, Raspberries. Grape Vines, etc. Everything quoted at wholesale prices, direct to growers, which means a saving of 25% to 50% on every order.

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A pair of Mated **Everbearing Strawberry Plants Free** if you will report your success with them. Bear big crops the same season set. Have counted 480 berries and blossoms on a single Plant in Sept. Send 10 cents for mailing expense or not as you please. Catalogue of **HARDY "BLIZZARD BELT" Fruits, Ornamentals, Potted Bulbs, Winter Flower Baskets, etc., FREE.** One dozen genuine Progressive Everbearing Strawberry plants mailed at planting time for 50 cents or 4 dozen for a dollar, if ordered now.

THE GARDNER NURSERY CO., Box 334, Osage, Iowa

If cut flowers are desired, pick when in bud.

Late: Cregos Giant Strain—Largest of all comet asters, immense fluffy flowers, five inches in diameter; King Asters—Strong, sturdy plants eighteen inches high, petals quilled. Blooms from August to October; Improved American Victoria Asters—An excellent bedder when planted 12x15 inches. Plants carry as high as fifty flowers. Blooms from August to late October; Late Branching Asters—Finest of all. Vigorous growers, attaining the height of two to two and one-half feet. Individual plants carry commonly from twelve to twenty blooms. The plant blooms best during the months of September and October.

Other varieties are: Crimson Giant Aster, Red Aster Sensation, China Aster, Peerless Pink Aster, Pink Beauty Aster.

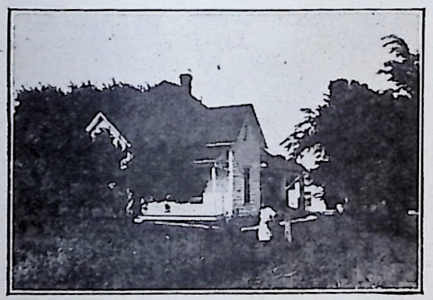
To obtain quality and size of flowers, allow only five to seven blooms to develop. As soon as the plants show buds, apply one or two applications of liquid manure at different dates. This improves the quality and size of the bloom.

Insects: Aphis at roots, aster beetle. *Diseases:* Stemrot and Yellows. To escape the aster beetles, plant early varieties and those which bloom after August 25th.

Butterfly Flower (Schizanthus pinnatus)—A vigorous growing plant possessing a very delicate feathered foliage and producing large quantities of dainty orchid-formed flowers in wonderful colors. The sprays are very good for cutting purposes. The best planting distance is 12x15 inches.

As a rule, annuals may be planted 12x12 inches in the open. They may be started indoors or seeded in the permanent flowering bed.

Border Annuals, such as lobelia, candytuft, portulaca, brachycome, and sweet alyssum, are seeded directly in the flowering bed. Sweet alyssum and lobelia are most successful in borders, both blooming continuously thruout the season. A successful border of candytuft and brachycome can only be obtained by successive sowings. Early results may be obtained by seeding indoors in April.



REAL FRIENDLINESS FOR US

After having read Fruit, Garden and Home, one cannot help having a feeling of friendliness toward the editor of such a helpful and practical paper. My husband and I always watch for it and are safeguarding each copy to be bound some day. That's how much *we* like it!

We have bought and transformed a once run-down and neglected house into one of the showiest and homiest places on our street and the transformation is not the result of paid labor but the result of careful planning and personal labor on the part of my husband and me. We have improved the place by planting shrubs and fruit trees and we attribute our success to carefully following instructions in Fruit, Garden and Home.

Enclosed are some back yard kodak pictures. In comparison with some of your more expensive back yards they may not compare at all from an artistic standpoint but from a practical viewpoint I'm mighty proud of my back yard garden—not forgetting the colorful border of old-fashioned zinnias and marigolds. My neighbors think me a bit old-fashioned for rising early, but to me there is an indescribable happiness and a closer relationship with God which I experience then more than at any other time.—Mrs. John Paul Jones, Joplin, Mo.

New Ground Strawberry Plants

are the kind that grow rapidly, produce heavily and make money for you. Grown on virgin soil, they are hardy and healthy all exceptionally deep-rooted. We also list ornamentals, Shrubs, Flowering Bulbs, Roses and Evergreens.

Dr. Burrill Medium early variety. The million dollar Strawberry. Very large, uniform in size and shape, deep red, extra heavy producer, always selling at top prices.

Champion The new heavy yielding Everbearing Strawberry. An extra heavy producer from June to December the same year set.

Bun Special A perfect Strawberry in size, color and productiveness. Not only very large berries but of finest flavor. Uniform in size and shape. A money maker.

Eaton The Strawberry supreme. A midseason to late variety that will bring a dollar more per crate on any market. Deep red berries, exceptional size, firm texture, excellent flavor.

Cooper Biggest berry grown. Large in size, sweeter and more productive than any berry we ever saw and should bring from 10 to 12c more per quart

The Combined Resources of the three leading berry plant growers are behind every B-W-A-N plant. For years the name of O. A. D. Baldwin, C. E. Whitten & Son and A. R. Weston & Co. have been synonymous with good berry plants. Now they are consolidated into one large company producing nothing but high grade berry plants. As a result of this consolidation, operating expenses are reduced to a minimum, our production is increased, and we are therefore in a splendid position to quote you

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Our facilities enable us to give you perfect service. Your order is given immediate attention as soon as it is received and shipment is made the same day the plants are dug. Our method of packing insures the plants reaching you in perfect growing condition.

Our Money Back Guarantee means what it says. It protects you. No chance of getting diseased plants. Our plants are all guaranteed to live and grow, free from disease and true to name.

This Strawberry Plant Book and a Liberal Package of Pansy Seed FREE

Send now for our new 1924 Berry Plant Book. Its chock-full of helpful advice to berry growers—valuable information which you should have. With it we will send a liberal package of choice Pansy Seed containing several fancy varieties. This for the lady of the home with our compliments. Save a day—write tonight.

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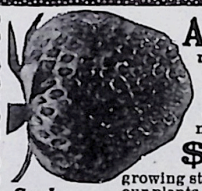

ALL for big crops and big profits. There is big money in growing strawberries when strong, healthy, large-rooted plants are set. Our plants are grown on new land near the Lake shore in fresh virgin soil, filled with nature's plant foods, making them big, deep-rooted, full of life and vigor, just the best that Nature can do where conditions are ideal. Some of our customers last year made from

$500 to $700 Per Acre

PLANT KEITH'S PLANTS FOR PROFIT

Such Berries Will Pay You

growing strawberries from Keith's new-land plants. We guarantee our plants to be strong, healthy, true to name and to give entire satisfaction or we refund your money. No better plants are grown anywhere. They are certainly the best you can buy and they are guaranteed to reach you in good growing condition. We ship them well packed, direct from our Nursery. We supply you with a free copy of Keith's Ways to Successful Berry Culture with your first order. We have a splendid stock of Keith's Everbearing strawberry plants, as well as the well-known standard varieties, also grapes, raspberries, blackberriess and other small fruits, all illustrated and plainly described in our handsome new catalog which is now ready for you. It is full of valuable information. Illustrating growing fields and fruits.

Write for it before placing your order. We advise you to let us have your order as quickly as possible so that you may be sure of just the kind you want. It's FREE, send today, receive it tomorrow.

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BUCKBEE'S "Full of Life" seeds are of highest quality—best that money can buy. World-beating Prize Winners at all County and State Fairs.

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Radish—Earliest of all, worth 15c
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10 Spring Flowering Bulbs, worth 25c—Full size packages

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SEND 10c To help pay postage and packing and receive this valuable Bumper Crop Collection of Seeds, postpaid, together with our big, instructive, beautiful Seed and Plant Book. Tells all about Buckbee's Famous "Full of Life" Seeds. Plants, Bulbs, etc.

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Fruit

of delicious quality for table or preserve shelf—

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to beautify and improve the home grounds—

Get acquainted with Chase guaranteed trees and plants by sending for our new

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illustrated throughout in natural colors from actual specimens. Yours for the asking.

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Service Dept. J ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Sixty-seventh Year

Buy TREES and PLANTS With a GUARANTEE

THAT really means something

A guarantee on nursery stock is a new idea—a safeguard to make *sure of what you buy.* Woodlawn Nurseries are not afraid to guarantee what they sell. We grow our own strongly-rooted, vigorous-growing, heavy-bearing trees and plants and honestly GUARANTEE them. The guarantee is plainly printed on and is a part of every order blank.

Our nursery has been celebrated for half a century for Fruit, Nut and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Bushes, Perennial Plants of honest worth.

We are introducers and have exclusive sale of the New Ohio Beauty Apple, a splendid Winter Apple, beautiful in appearance, of delicious flavor; a splendid shipper and heavy, regular bearer. Also the Dr. Worcester Peach. Beautiful, delicious, good shipper and keeper. Extra hardy. A most valuable commercial variety.

We sell to you direct—no commission to agents—you get the benefit in lower prices. Why take chances when you can get *insured* stock? Send for complete illustrated catalogue and growers guide, telling how to obtain best results and best stock at best prices. Write today. It is FREE.

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YOU will save money and get better stock by ordering direct from the world's largest growers. Millions of Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum and Cherry Trees—all healthy true-to-name—budded from our own bearing orchards—lowest prices. Our 72-page book, "Nurserymen—Orchardists," tells all about them, also how to plant, prune, etc. Write for your copy—*free.* Ask also for 32-page Price List.

HARRISONS' NURSERIES
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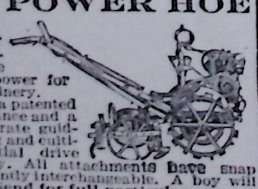
"The Largest Growers of Fruit Trees in the World"

BOLENS POWER HOE and Lawn Mower Tractor



It seeds, it cultivates, it mows the lawn. It supplies power for operating light machinery.

The BOLENS has a patented arched axle for clearance and a tool control for accurate guidance in close weeding and cultivating. A differential drive makes turning easy. All attachments have snap fittings and are instantly interchangeable. A boy will run it with delight. Send for full particulars.

301 PARK ST., GILSON MFG. CO., PORT WASHINGTON, WIS.

Trusty Shrubs For Trying Sites

Continued from page 8

The higher-growing buckthorn (rhamnus cathartica), often used as a hedge, is likewise a friend of shade on sandy soil.

Of course, no shrub flowers so freely in shade as it does in the sunshine. Shrubs for shade anywhere, therefore, should be chosen for beauty of foliage rather than for their blossoms.

Shrubs which do well on home grounds having a naturally sandy soil are also excellent selections for lake or seaside cottage grounds where the soil is likely to be of the lighter types. They are enjoyable because of their flowers and foliage in summer and fall, and they need but little protection over winter after their owner has gone back to town.

Sandy soil plantings usually need a little special attention in the matter of mulching during the growing season. They should have about their base a heavier covering of grass clippings, leaves, or manure, than is necessary for those which thrive on ordinary loam soil. A mulch to the depth of three inches is not too much.

If you live in a section which is not sandy, but where the summers are hot and often very dry, you will want to try some of the shrubs which you can trust to grow successfully. To plant our native dogwoods or the foreign forsythia is almost hopeless; they do not like heat and drouth. But the honeysuckles and mock orange (philadelphus) and Anthony waterer spirea glory in dry hot weather. At noontime, to be sure, they may droop a little, but they never cease to develop and mature their flower buds for a host of blossoms the next spring and summer.

For a tall-growing shrub, Russian olive, one of the historical wild olives, is excellent, and for a hedge planting which is hardy in heat and drouth, Regel's privet has no rival. The top of a wall in almost any part of our north central section is a good place to plant drouth and heat survivors. For such a spot in summer is a trying situation, no matter how fertile the soil may be.

Plants, in order to grow to the best advantage, must ordinarily have plenty of light, heat, food, and moisture. There are certain plants, however, which may be partially denied one of these elements if the deficiency is made up by supplying a greater amount of the other three. Or if these plants lack two of the elements, and the other two are supplied in abundance, they will thrive very well.

A spot which is cut off from sufficient sunlight, for instance, even where the soil is rich and other conditions are favorable, is usually spoken of as a "difficult situation." But not if the right shrubs are selected—those which will grow healthily on the other three necessities of life.

There are the three varieties of currants, the flowering, the Alpine, and the wild black currant. Fine of leaf they are and suited to foundation planting. The dogwoods, too, do well in shade, and the maple-leaved viburnum. The American yew, likewise, that sturdy little evergreen, may be placed on the north side of the house where it never even gets a glimpse of the sun.

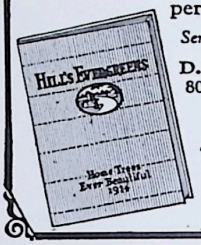
Of the small trees for shady places, Juneberry is one of the best. And the red bud, wherever it is hardy, will bring forth its tiny purple-red blossoms ahead

Evergreens Near the House

in foundation groups are delightful. There are many varieties exactly suited for this purpose. You will find them accurately and clearly described in our 1924 catalog (23 full pages in color).

HILL'S EVERGREENS

show the result of nearly 70 years expert growing experience.



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Evergreen Specialists
Largest Growers in America

Specify Hill's Evergreens when consulting with your local Nurseryman, Florist or Landscape Architect. Write for dealer's name in your locality.

57 Years of Success Northern Grown Nursery Stock

FRUIT TREES GRAPES-BERRIES

That live and bear Big Crops in the Northwest

The wonderful new fruit productions of the *Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm* make it possible to grow a California Orchard right in your own back yard.

Beta and **Alpha Grapes** are absolutely hardy, and stand on the trellis in Minnesota all winter.
Monitor, Red Wing and **Underwood Plums** are as large and as good as California plums.
Zumbra Cherry, large—black—sweet juicy.
Latham and **Redpath Red Raspberries** are the two greatest raspberries ever produced.

FREE CATALOG tells all about our wonderful Northern Grown Nursery Stock. Send to-day.
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Sturdy Plants of Quality Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapevines of bearing age—all the worth-while kinds among fruits for the home garden. The plants we offer are exceptional—they have the roots, the age, the stamina to bear the crops you desire.

46th Annual Catalog
awaits your request. Offers the choicest sorts of Small Fruits, Old-fashioned Hardy Flowers, Roses, especially Climbers—all at most reasonable rates. Please ask for your free copy TODAY

LOVETT'S NURSERY
Box 163 Little Silver, N. J.

10 Two-Year Grape Vines by mail C. O. D. Prepaid $1.95
2 Worden, 2 Concord, 2 Brighton, 2 Niagra and 2 Diamond, all for $1.95
Write for Free Illustrated Catalog
POMONA UNITED NURSERIES
17 Tree Avenue DANSVILLE, N. Y.

of its leaves in the shade as well as in the sunlight.

Is there a spot where the grass won't grow? Possibly the soil is such that grass will not flourish. Perhaps the shade is so dense that grass cannot eke out an existence. In either case, try a ground cover. For there are certain low-growing plants which seem to become the more robust and strong amid surroundings where other plants die.

English ivy, so beautifully appropriate for a dense mat and so largely used in California for ground cover purposes, is not hardy in the colder climates. A number of plantings, however, which can stand severe weather make excellent substitutes.

Sand myrtle (vinca minor) is one of these which is suitable for a sandy spot, and which by its dense foliage will conserve whatever moisture is already there. Bear berry (arctostaphylos), its name coming from its grape-like fruit of which bears are fond, is another good cover for sand.

For other places where the soil is of heavier type than sand, but where the conditions are those of dense shade or rocky embankment, there are several plants which adapt themselves. Evergreen bittersweet is a graceful trailing vine which will accomplish the purpose. Memorial rose (wichuriana), also classed as a vine, is good, and so is the running blackberry (rubus hispidus). Common juniper which grows in broad low clumps will cover barren spots, and its sister plant, the prostrate juniper, of creeping habits, will do the same.

One of the beautiful things about Nature is that she is ready to help us out of our gardening difficulties if we but interpret her in the right way. By a study of the native shrubs and vines of one's own locality, discoveries of beautiful plantings can often be found which are particularly suited to the similar soil and conditions of one's own home grounds. Hunt " 'til you find the right plant for a soil that's 'all wrong'." It's worth your while.

Walls and Painted Furniture

Continued from page 26

Now for the furniture! Painted, of course, in the lovely faint putty tint of the woodwork in the room, with narrow bandings in black and with little nosegays that repeat the motif and the colorings of the patterned window-hangings. Harmony is carried even to the bedside table, upon which a black-enameled lamp displays a parchment shade, banded in black and nosegay adorned. But note how altogether simple the furniture is and by what simple means the room has attained distinction! We can surely learn a lesson there.

Even the least interesting of bedrooms can easily be transformed into a thing of very potent beauty by equally simple methods. Lowering and reshaping the head-board of a cumbersome old wooden bed and altering appropriately the contour of the bureau may be the first necessary steps. Then will follow the substitution of a finish of immaculate paint for the original coating of stain and varnish. A rug of good quality but wearisome pattern might be dyed to a solid color; and, with gay-flowered window hangings, the room would be not a whit less attractive than the delightful one pictured here.

Planet Jr.

Look for "Planet Jr."

Put Planet Jr. first on your list

Plan to make the most of your garden hours this year. Plant it swiftly, straight, in evenly spaced rows with a Planet Jr. seeder. Cultivate it easily and quickly with a Planet Jr. wheel hoe. Hand sowing and laborious hoeing with old-fashioned tools is needless drudgery that takes time you can spend more profitably and pleasantly. Planet Jr. garden tools make gardening a pleasure and results more certain.

You can buy Planet Jr. combination seeders and wheel hoes, single or double-wheel hoes, according to your special needs. The Planet Jr. catalog shows them, or your Planet Jr. dealer will advise you.

Catalog on request.

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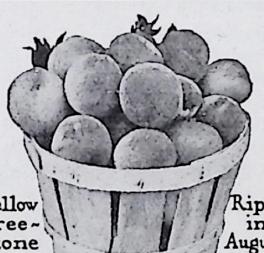

Yellow Free-Stone — Ripe in August

ROCHESTER PEACH

Why buy peaches at the store, when for a small initial cost you can grow the hardiest, juiciest, largest and most delicious peaches in the world? ***Our Rochester*** frequently bears fruit the year planted.

ONE CUSTOMER WRITES:

Grove City, Pa., Aug. 28, 1923

Dear Sirs.

While eating some luscious peaches from the trees I purchased from you, I thought possibly you might be interested in these facts.

These trees were shipped in April 1922, and through some error were not delivered for more than a week after reaching Grove City. We planted them the last week in April 1922. From one tree this year, we have taken thirty-seven fine large peaches. This tree stands about eleven feet high, the spread of the branches being fully six feet and had it not been for late frost we would have had easily a peck or more from each tree. We think this is a most unusual occurrence and believe it speaks unusually well for the quality of trees sent out by your nursery. I might add that the quality of the fruit is wonderfully fine.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 28th day of August 1923
LOUISE SPEARS, *Notary Public.*

Very truly yours,
FRED A. MILLS

Send your name for a copy of our new Catalogue and Planting Guide,—32 pages, over 50 illustrations. It tells you about the ***Rochester Peach***, Delicious apple, Ives grape, Los Angeles rose and everything else worth planting.

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CATALOG FREE

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20 CONCORD GRAPE VINES . . $1.00
8 ELBERTA PEACH TREES. . . $1.00
8 ASSORTED APPLE TREES . . $1.00

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New Life and Beauty

Makes your cherished house plants grow like magic! The remarkable and almost immediate efforts of SUPERIOR House Plant Food on your potted plants is little short of amazing. Makes them "perk up" at once. And how they do grow;—throwing off new shoots of luxuriant beauty and health, with a richer color.

Just dissolve a level teaspoonful of this correctly balanced, scientific plant food in water and pour on plant at roots. Clean and odorless.

Send 10c for Trial Package or a dollar bill for can of 600 treatments—enough for over a year. Results GUARANTEED or money back.

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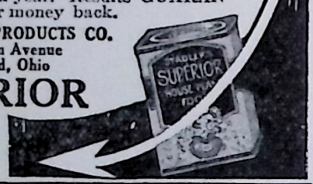

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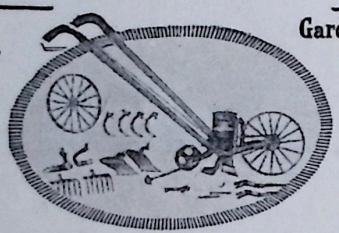

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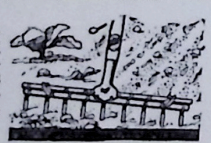

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How to Succeed With Perennials

Continued from page 21

attraction. Fall planting is preferred to spring planting because the plants become established in the fall and are ready to start early into growth in the spring. If buying stock, there is little danger that the material will be shipped in the fall before the plants mature, and there is always danger that the plants will have advanced too far in the spring. Late blooming perennials, like chrysanthemums and *Anemone japonica* should be transplanted in the spring. No good rule for general planting distance has been found. Some people "set the plants one-half their height apart;" this works out well in most cases.

General Care—In the fall, after a killing frost, cut off all the dead tops and burn them. August to November are the months to divide the crowns. After the first light freeze, mulch with dry leaves, cornstalks, and the like but never with fresh straw manure. During the summer cultivate and keep the weeds down. If the early flowering stalks are cut many plants will bloom again in the fall. In early spring apply a liberal quantity of well-rotted manure, sheep manure, dried blood, bonemeal, etc., and spade it in around the plants.

Propagation—Division is the most satisfactory method of propagating perennials. Seeds are used when large quantities are desired and the person is willing to wait two years for the bloom.

Notes on Propagation—Phlox is most easily propagated by root cuttings in the following way: In October, lift clump, wash soil from roots and cut off the long hair-like roots to within an inch of the growing crown. Set the mother plant back in the border. Cut the roots into two-inch lengths and sow on prepared soil in a cold frame, covering with one inch of sand. Cover sand with leaves and later cover the frame with sash. In March, remove leaves. May 1st, set the young plants in field one inch apart. Transplant the following fall to the permanent position.

A few good varieties are:

Phlox Arendsi, originated from a cross between *P. divaricata, P. Canadensis,* and *P. decussata.* Plants vigorous, growing to height of twelve to twenty-four inches. They flower from the latter part of May to October.

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Enchantress—A beautiful pink.

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Oriental poppies may be propagated by root cuttings taken in July after the blooming season. Cut the fine roots off to within one inch of the large carrot-like old root. Plant the old root back in the bed. Cut the roots into two-inch lengths and plant directly into flowering position.

Anchusa may be divided in the same way.

Michaelmas Daisies should be lifted in April and divided. The plant of the previous year has died and in its place are many smaller plants.

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Mrs. Kitchener

Continued from page 55

now on the market that are not only beautiful but are step and back and time-saving as well. They are not round but square and have lids. They fit into your refrigerator and can go directly on the stove and may then be used on the table. One dish for three! Instead of changing into three dishes one alone does the trick in an attractive, simple way.

Of course the kitchen cabinet concentrates in one place many of the tools of kitchen procedure. A few months ago Fruit, Garden and Home went into details on this piece of joy (see Wife-Saving Station, May, 1923).

The Range

The question of ranges is full of thrills, for today you can have a range with any fuel you like—wood, oil, coal, gas, electricity, or any combination of these; that is, some ranges cook with wood and oil, some with gas and electricity, some with coal and gas, and so on and so on.

The range has geographical limitations. You can't use electricity where electricity doesn't grow and you can't use oil where you can't get service of oil, but you must have a range, so choose the one that saves you labor and money. In some places electricity is so cheap that you can afford an electric stove. Where I live it is prohibitive and gas is my fuel. Of course I make waffles and toast on a little electric stove, but that isn't cooking for a family. Electricity over five cents per kilowatt hour is too costly as a family cooking fuel.

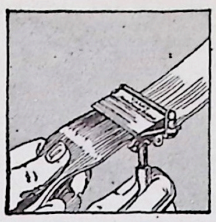
All your stove can be smooth-topped, however, in order to use all the surface for cooking and not for wasting heat. No doubt the oil range will soon have a smooth top; it has everything else from automatic heat regulator down to the least necessary joys.

A simmerer on any stove, electric or gas, is a fuel-saver. We could always simmer food at the back of the stove on wood or coal ranges, so now the modern stove to compete with the old pal has a simmering plate if it is electric, and a simmering burner if it is a gas stove.

If you do get an electric range remember to have it connected on its own. It needs more juice than the regular light current furnishes. The best ranges—oil, gas, or electric—are ready to be friends with Mrs. Kitchener, who must make her own choice to suit her needs. Whether the oven shall be overhead or below or at the side is a matter of choice.

The kitchen floor can be oak or other hardwood, finished with a heat-resistant varnish, or it may be linoleum or tile. In a later article I am going to "floor you," so I won't go into this fully now. Let me say, tho, that your floor must be easy on the feet. A cold tile floor needs mats while a warm floor needs no further covering.

The lighting of the kitchen where Mrs. Kitchener should see and know a great deal more than her prayers is usually the the worst bit of illumination in the house. The range should have a large central light (semi-direct), and if the kitchen is more than 12x14 feet a small light above the sink and over the stove, too. It is dangerous to have a dark kitchen as the food put into your stomach must be well-investigated by the eye before serving. I could talk of lighting for pages and pages, but the editor won't let me this time.



Stropping, 10 seconds

Right side of face, 32 seconds

Left side of face, 36 seconds

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Climbing Roses for All Climes

Continued from page 17

the face of a ledge which the owner may wish to conceal. Moreover, like some other roses which throw out long, slender shoots, it quickly forms new plants when the trailing branches are partly covered with earth.

Probably Hiawatha is the most brilliant rose that has been originated in this country, and incidentally the fact should be pointed out that most of the roses in our dozen are American-born. When grown on a trellis, where its long canes can readily be trained, Hiawatha will make a picture worth going a long way to see. It has red fruit in winter.

The amateur rose growers of the country have placed Dr. Van Fleet at the head of all climbing roses; and justly, no doubt, altho it sometimes acts a little peevish in dry seasons. The flowers are very large, a delightful blush or flesh pink in color and produce bountifully. Silver Moon, from the hand of the same hybridizer, has won the hearts of all who love white roses. The flowers are mammoth in size and pure white, except for the golden center. It is a beautiful rose, even out of flower, for the leaves are large, rounded and very glossy. I have found Purity quite as free flowering and equally beautiful, but this variety has a fault which would not be suspected from its name—it is exceedingly prickly, its canes being covered with barbs that always result in badly scratched hands at pruning time. If Silver Moon proves a little tender anywhere, Purity may be substituted.

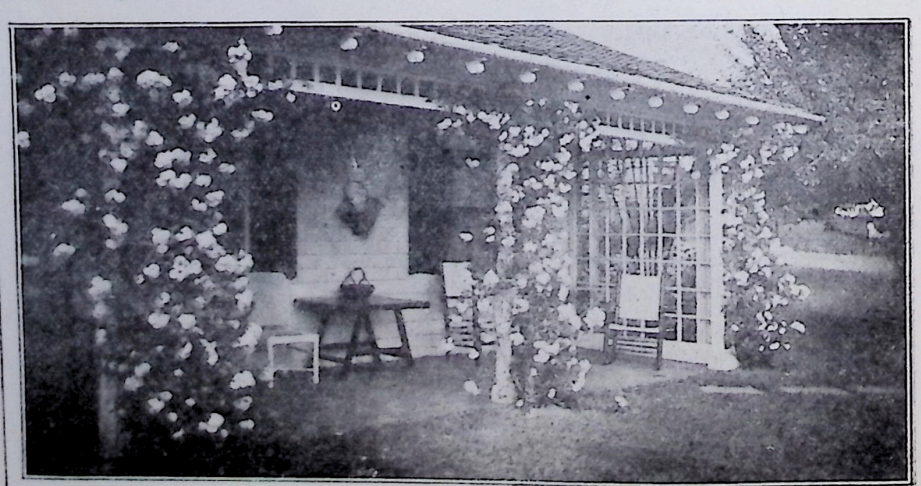
The yellow Gardenia is admirable for growing over bowlders or low-growing objects somewhat after the fashion of the Wichuraiana roses, and its yellow shade is a little less lasting, perhaps, than that of Aviateur Bleriot. Truth to tell, the ideal yellow climbing rose has not yet appeared.

Paul's Scarlet Climber is among the immigrants that must be included in any list because of sheer merit. It is really a new rose and to be found as yet in comparatively few gardens. None see it but to admire and exclaim. Its red is vivid but not oppressive. It is as large as many bush roses, makes a strong growth and while coming fairly early has a long season. It will not make the rampant growth of a Dorothy Perkins over fence or arbor, but in a more restrained way, and with rather more dignity if less lovableness, it is a splendid addition to the garden. Apparently it is reasonably hardy.

Climbing American Beauty is one of the roses to choose for the colder climes. It is amazingly hardy and just as amazingly beautiful. It is hardly to be surpassed when grown on an arbor leading into a garden. The one criticism to make is that the flowers have a tendency to turn purplish after a few days. Other climbers for sections like Minneapolis, where the temperature runs low, are Dr. Van Fleet, Dorothy Perkins, Hiawatha and Excelsa. White Dorothy, a cluster rose and ornamental if not so showy as Silver Moon, may be added. Somewhat further south Paul's Scarlet Climber, American Pillar and Silver Moon may be used to extend the list. Most of these kinds will live thru the winters in central New York. In New England, in the latitude of Boston I grow every rose that I have named and suffer only a little loss from winter-killing without laying down the plants. Witchmoss, which I have not described, but which is practically a mossed climber, has proved a little tender. Climbing Lady Ashdown, which is very lovely, I worry about.

The Silver Moon, one of the climbers produced by the late Dr. Van Fleet, is grown all over the country

Climbing roses will add much to the attractiveness of the porches, if trained on the posts



The Pacific coast, with its soft climate, is very favorable to climbers as well as to other roses. California will grow the tender kinds, of course, but most of those mentioned will thrive in the Northwest. The latter section also has a liking for climbing Caroline Testout, Glorie de Dijon, Gainsborough and Bonnie Prince, the last named a variety which was originated, curiously enough, in a New England garden.

Garden makers in the vicinity of Washington or even that of Philadelphia are especially fortunate in the number of climbing roses which they can enjoy. Practically the entire list is at their command, including Pearl Queen, Zephirine Drouhin, Bess Lovett, a wonderful scarlet crimson rose; Bridal Wreath and Soulieana, which is prized because coming late.

As one goes farther south, it becomes necessary to show a measure of discrimination again. Some roses which like the cool atmosphere of the North are not happy in the southland. Climbing American Beauty, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Elizabeth Ziegler, Christine Wright, Dr. Van Fleet, Excelsa and Silver Moon are very dependable. Rosiere is proving preferable to Tausendschon, as it holds its foliage better in the heat of summer and does not fade to a sickly white like Tausendschon.

In northern sections Flower of Fairfield, sometimes called the everblooming Crimson Rambler and having a tendency to throw small blooms all summer, is fairly satisfactory, but in the South it is a failure, altho it has been planted rather widely. Climbing Orleans is much better for the South. The exquisite Marechal Niel, which is too tender for the colder climes, grows with the greatest luxuriance in the southern states, as it does in parts of California. Mrs. Robert Peary is another favorite in the South.

There are other good climbing roses which may well have a place in any large collection, wherever located, but if a selection be made from those named the result will be a revelation of rose beauty, for the newer climbing roses at their best can hardly be surpassed by any flowers that bloom.

Where Comfort Is Built In

Continued from page 24

veniences are almost legion—cupboards, with shelves and drawers galore, an electric ironing-board, a double-drained sink and a snug little dining-alcove. Built-in tubs and a refrigerator are installed in the adjoining screen porch, where their utilization can work no havoc upon the immaculate order of the kitchen. Nor have closets been forgotten; for there are no less than five of ample size and varied purpose included in this little home where so much that makes for comfort and convenience is built in.

(Editor's Note: Let Mr. Stevenson help you with your building problems. His services are free for the asking. I am sure he can help you plan your new home or remodel the old one.)

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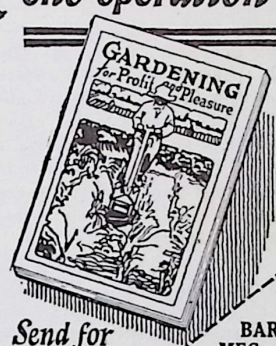

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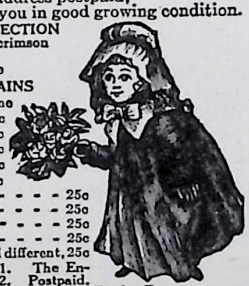

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Music For Every Home

Conducted by ANNE SHAW FAULKNER (Mrs. Marx Oberndorfer) National Chairman Music, General Federation Women's Clubs

This department will give short, helpful editorials on the music which should be found in every home. Parents desiring help in the music training of their children may have their questions answered thru this department. Address Mrs. M. E. Oberndorfer, care of Fruit, Garden and Home, Des Moines, Iov.a.

The Language of Music

WE speak of music as the "universal language," but we rarely treat it as a language in our homes. How did we teach our children to talk? Did we not try to give them at once the names of the most important objects with which they were associated and teach them to say correctly those sentences which pertain to their daily life? We found at once when our children began to talk that they loved nursery rhymes and would repeat the last word of each rhyme so emphatically that there was no misunderstanding on their part of the meaning. Did you ever stop to think that it is the love of rhythm in the child, the perfect sense of proportion and form which leads them to later feel the balance of rhyme and poetry?

Why do we not take the instinctive love for rhythm which is the first element of music to make an appeal to youthful minds and build our musical structure on that? We know that from babyhood a child is attracted by the recurrence of sound, or the rhythmic movement of a swaying object. From primitive days, mothers have always recognized that rhythmic motion is the greatest influence in the quieting of youthful nerves. When children become older, they are, of course, attracted to rhythm in a more aggressive way. We all know how much joy it gives a small boy to beat on a drum or to run with a stick, hitting it against a picket fence. This is the same barbaric impulse which primitive man used in what is known as the first period, "the rhythmic age," of music.

One writer has said that rhythm is "life" and it is very true that all of nature's movements are rhythmic motion whether they be the swaying of the trees or grasses, the flying of the birds or the roll of the sea. We speak of music as being in all these things for it is there in truth and it is a simple and easy thing to correlate it with musical tone.

But the continuous beating of the drum or any other rhythmic reiteration becomes but noise unless it is linked with the other elements of music, melody and harmony. Every musical composition must have all three of these elements, for they are the fundamentals upon which the language of music is built.

Let us consider rhythm, melody and harmony in the exact meaning of the terms and their relation to each other. Rhythm has been called the metre of music, and it does bear the same relation to time that metre in poetry does to quantity. It is, in short, a systematic grouping of sounds in units controlled by time. Now these time units may be divided in a very interesting way, yet rhythm would be exceedingly tiresome and would actually degenerate into mere noise if the same tone was to be constantly repeated. When we change our tonal plan and give a succession of musical tones which are tuneful, we call the element melody. It must be controlled by rhythm, as all life is controlled by motion, but it is something quite beautiful and different. Melody is heard in only one voice, but when several voices blend together in making it, we call that element harmony. Do not be confused by the fact that harmony is also a term applied by musicians to the science of arranging several tones that are sounded together, so that they make a combination that is pleasing to our ear.

Now one cannot have real music without having these three elements expressed any more than we can have our language without its elemental parts all equally given. We may not analyze each sentence we speak or write, as consisting of a subject, predicate, and phrases made up of nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs, but they are all there. Our child learns to speak from imitation before he learns grammar and he should learn his music as a language in exactly the same way.

Our first lesson in musical listening should be to make the difference in music's three elements so simple that the child will have a definite feeling for rhythm, melody and harmony. The easiest way to do this is by the use of three records, because we can make our basis of comparison rest upon the natural instinct of imitation. First hear an actual bird song on a record. (There is one which has been recorded by a caged nightingale which is very satisfactory.) Now play a whistling record, which is a bird imitation but is in the definite rhythm of a waltz. Then put on a record about a bird, either the "Sweet Bird" from "Il Pensieroso" by Handel or the "Perle de Brazil" by David. Explain that we will first hear an actual bird sing, then we will have a picture of a bird, then a story about a bird, imitating a bird voice. The child will instantly recognize that when the first simple song of the bird is imitated in music another element is added, and as we have chosen a record in which the rhythm is clearly defined, there is little difficulty for him to feel and hear that there is a decided difference between the two. In your last record the chord harmony will make a distinct impression on the child and you will find he is also interested in the fact that the flute imitates the bird voice and that the voice and the flute also imitate each other, as well as the bird. Here is something definite to listen for and your first step has been made toward making music a universal language.

Every child loves his own country the best and he certainly should learn the language of his own land before he goes into foreign countries. So now let us try to see if we can recognize music's elements thru the medium of four American records. First we will hear an actual record. "The Gambler's Song" of the Blackfeet Indians is a splendid example of simple rhythmic reiterance, which is almost monotonous. Almost everyone has the wrong idea—that all Indian music is simply a mere tum, tum, tum, tum, beaten on the tom-toms—but those

FEBRUARY MUSIC PROGRAM FOR WOMEN'S CLUB

The month of February presents two occasions when the Women's Club may encourage community singing.

On Lincoln's birthday the program should consist of the patriotic songs of Civil War days and the popular songs of the period. Of these, of course the most important were the folk songs by Stephen Foster and, if possible, a short paper on the life of this composer should be given.

LIST OF SONGS FOR LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

Soloists should be in the costumes of the period and the audience should be requested to join in the singing of the choruses.

Folk Songs:
- Ben Bolt
- Seeing Nellie Home
- Juanita

Plantation Songs:
- Old Black Joe
- Old Folks at Home
- My Old Kentucky Home
- Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground

Patriotic Songs:
- Battle Hymn of the Republic
- Battle Cry of Freedom
- Tenting on the Old Camp Ground
- Tramp, Tramp, Tramp
- Dixie's Land
- When Johnny Comes Marching Home

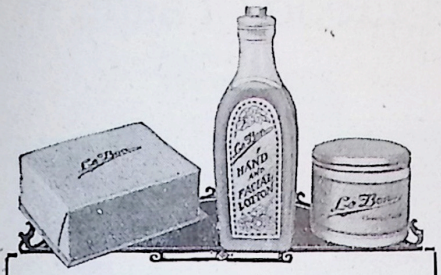
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

Here the soloists may also be in costume and the same method of procedure used. A short paper on Frances Hopkinson, one of the founders of our government and our first American composer, should be given.

Songs of the Period:
- The Lass of Richmond Hill
- Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes
- Barbara Allen

Songs by Frances Hopkinson:
- Beneath the Weeping Willow Shade
- My Days Have Been so Wondrous Free
- My Love Has Gone to Sea

Patriotic Songs:
- Hail Columbia
- Yankee Doodle
- America
- The Star Spangled Banner



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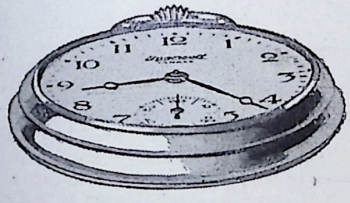
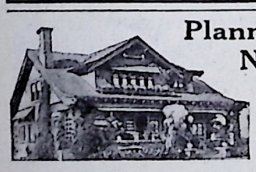


Models $2 to $10



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of us who really know Indian music realize that there is a great deal of rhythmic variety in some of the tribal dance songs. We will choose, therefore, for our second record, a collection of Navajo songs made by Geoffry O'Hara. Here a number of different rhythms peculiar to the American Indians are distinctly noticeable. Now let us see how these rhythms are coupled to the flute melodies of the Indian tribes. Charles Wakefield Cadman in his song "From the Land of the Sky-Blue Water" and Thurlow Lieurance in his equally beautiful "By the Waters of Minnetonka" have idealized Indian themes and made exquisitely beautiful melodies from them. Either of these songs will accent the melodic side of Indian music. For our last example, to bring forward harmony clearly, let us choose one of the Negro Spirituals made by the Tuskogee Institute boys. The remarkable high close harmonies to be heard in "Live a-Humble" will certainly give a very clear idea of the true meaning of the term "harmony."

Pictures that tell a story always make the strongest appeal to children and that is why music which describes something is the most easily understood. When we come to imitate in music some animate object, we find that rhythm is our greatest aid. It is the rhythm which tells us in the lullaby that mother is rocking her baby. It is the rhythm that tells us we are in a boat. It is the rhythm that tells us we are swinging in the air. It is the rhythm that describes the spinning wheel, the galloping of the horse, or the movement of the wind. It is the rhythm which describes the fluttering of butterflies, the swan's graceful movement on the waters of the lake or the buzzing of the bee. You will find illustrations to make this point possible in many compositions. We suggest here but a few.

Brahms' "Lullaby;" "In a Boat," by Grieg; "The Spinning Wheel," by Spindler; "The Ride of the Valkyries," by Wagner; "Whirlwind," by Krantz; "The Swan," by Saint-Saens; and "The Bee," by Schubert.

All of these selections imitate thru their rhythm some moving object, but the elements of melody and harmony are also to be found in these compositions. See if your children can recognize them.

Let us see if we can distinguish between two compositions in which the rhythm is practically the same, but in which the mood picture is entirely different. We will choose the "Spring Song" by Mendelssohn and "In Autumn" by Chaminade. What is it that gives us the joyful, happy feelings of spring and what the melancholy of the "saddest days of the year"? It is the melodic and harmonic construction of these works that colors the moods for us.

When one comes to study musical history, one finds that the evolution of musical instruments began with the beating on drums and tom-toms by barbaric men. Then the attempt to imitate the voices of nature with the horns of beasts and the soft-voiced reeds provided by nature itself, and lastly the culmination of musical development in the vibration of attuned strings. We are first attracted by rhythm, then by melody, and we soon learn to appreciate the true beauty of harmony and to know that these three elements, rhythm, melody and harmony, are the fundamentals of the language of music.

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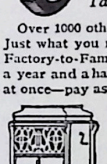

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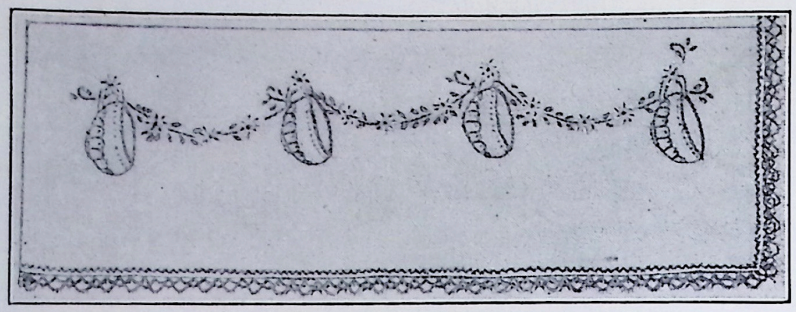

Cups are outlined with Delft blue with trimmings of gold French knots. Lazy daisy flowers in pink, blue and lavender have gold centers and a single black stitch thru each petal; leaves and stems in green lazy daisy and outline stitches. Floss to work one pair of curtains and two cases for silver sent for thirty-five cents.

Transfer Pattern No. 134, blue, price twenty cents, supplies designs for two pairs of curtains and two cases for flat silver.

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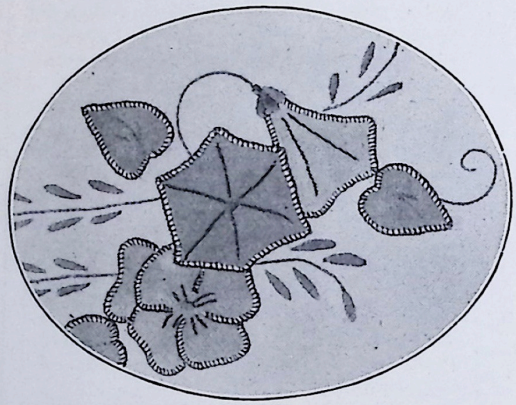
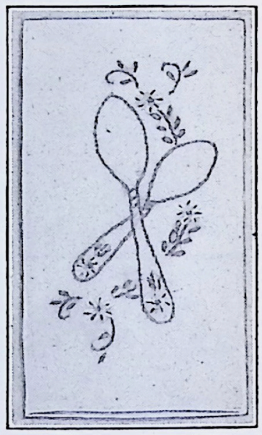
Included in Transfer Pattern No. 134, price twenty cents. Knife and fork case, to be worked like kitchen curtains pictured and described above.

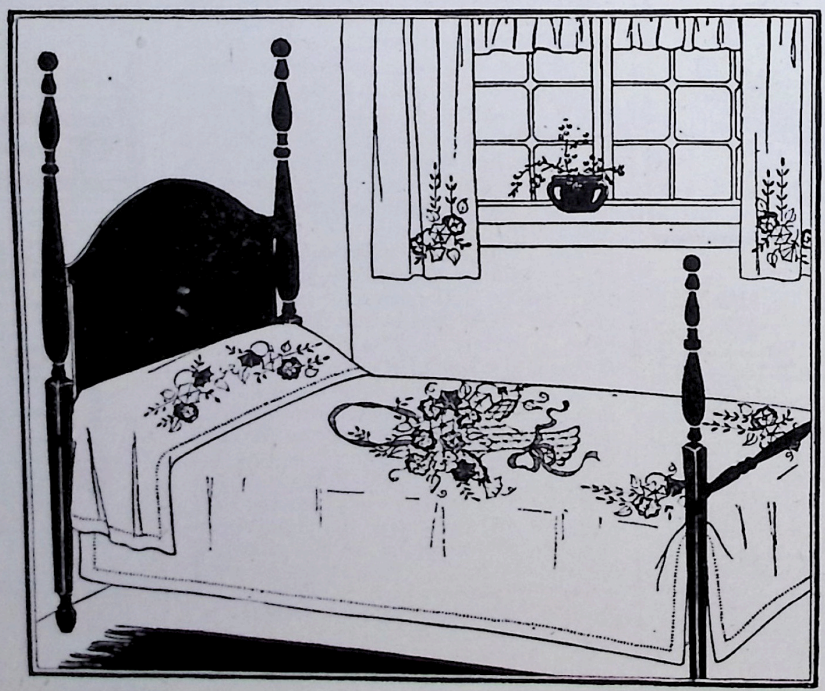




Included in Transfer Pattern No. 134, price twenty cents. Spoon case, embroidered to match curtains. May be made of linen or muslin.

Transfer Pattern No. 136, blue, price thirty-five cents, includes bedspread and pillow cover shown below. Fast color embroidery floss to complete them, $1.35 additional. State color desired for ribbon bow. Transfer Pattern No. 137, blue, price twenty cents, design for curtains. Floss for working one pair, fifty cents additional. Detail photograph above.

Transfer Pattern No. 136, illustrated at right, consists of a pansy and morning glory design adapted for use on bedspread and pillow cover. Flowers are of pink, blue and lavender gingham, large leaves of green gingham, while the smaller ones are worked in green satin stitch, using three strands of thread; stems in outline, using four strands. The applique work is not difficult. First stamp large piece with full design, fastening securely to prevent slipping. Use hot iron. Next stamp applique patterns on colored gingham. Cut out these patches and baste in place with short stitches, using ordinary sewing thread. Patches may then be put down with blanket stitch, close buttonhole, outline or heavy chainstitch.



Flower centers are worked in gold satin stitch and black outline. Basket is outlined in medium brown floss, using four to six strands in needle. Bottom and top of basket are worked in brown buttonhole stitch, handle in satin stitch. Ribbon bow may be of pink, blue or lavender. In the set illustrated patches are put down in this manner, as shown in the detail photograph: Hold heavy white rope thread down on edge of patches, then buttonhole over this white thread with black floss, using three strands in needle and making buttonhole stitches about one-eighth of an inch apart. Center design for bedspread measures twenty-six inches high and twenty-two inches wide. Corner motifs measure 9x14 inches.

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Getting a Start In February

(Continued from page 30

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Brussels Sprouts—Another invaluable late fall vegetable. Half a package.

Celery, (if room)—Boston Market (late), Paris Golden Self-blanching (early). One paper of each.

String Beans—Improved Golden Wax, Bountiful, Plentiful (green, stringless). Sutton's Masterpiece, recently tried with great success. Kentucky Wonders, excellent for ornamental arches, beans prolific and delicious. If your garden is small plant these only. One pint of each (excepting "Wonders," of which you need only a few) makes three or four plantings.

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Upland Cress—For garnishing and salads.

It will be noticed that I often suggest half-packages. Many seeds are all right the second year, but team work between two families in regard to purchasing seed is a good idea, as seeds are always cheaper by weight or good-sized packages. If possible, save seeds of tomatoes, corn, beans, etc., as much more economical; and, if best specimens are consistently selected each year, stock is improved as surely as if best seeds were purchased.

These quantities supply a garden amply for a family of six, and will furnish enough not only for seasonal use but to can for winter—in fact, we plant a more liberal amount of certain favorite vegetables with canning in view. There is also enough to give away—that delight of delights—and even, occasionally, to sell, when the thrifty soul of the manager aspires to dispose of enough to pay for the fertilizer and other unavoidable expenses.

The latter part of the month watch out carefully in regard to the San Jose scale on the fruit trees—manifested by tiny dots the size of pinheads, and prevent its getting established by scrubbing off any minute beginnings with whaleoil soapsuds.

Decide to assist March operations by the aid of at least one cold frame, and order the materials now. You can usually get hold of old window sash if you look about; order as much twelve-inch board as is needed. Put barrels over a couple of rhubarb plants, and heap fresh manure about them, if convenient; ventilate them at the tops; this will enable you to enjoy extra early "sauce."

I want to make one particular suggestion: Start a garden diary, to be kept on the principle of a "line-a-day" book. In this jot down, each day of the garden year, the various garden activities, the record furnishing, as time goes on, an invaluable aid to succeeding yearly operations, as well as most entertaining reminiscences.

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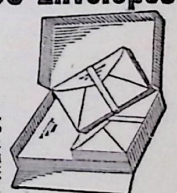

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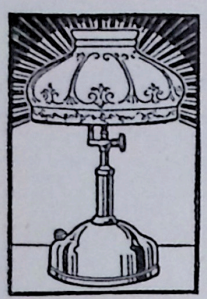

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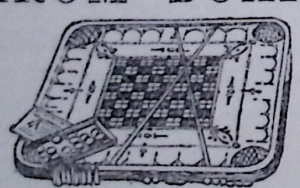

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Modern Versions of the Dutch Oven

Continued from page 34

Veal Hearts Stuffed

Soak two veal hearts in cold water for ten to twenty minutes. Wash them thoroly in cold water and with a small, sharp knife remove the arteries and veins without cutting the surface of the heart. Sprinkle salt and pepper on the inside, stuff with bread dressing, then sew the top of heart together, keeping it as perfect in shape as possible. Place one tablespoonful of fat in bottom of cooker and when hot put in hearts and sear on all sides. The surface of hearts may be sprinkled with flour before browning. Add a small amount of liquid, about half a cupful, put on the cover, turn the fire low and allow to cook from an hour to an hour and a quarter. Half an hour before the hearts are done lay small carrots or halves of large carrots which have been parboiled ten minutes around the hearts. Cover again and finish cooking. String beans which have been cooked separately may be served with the meat and carrots; or if a trivet is used in the bottom of the cooker, carrots and beans can both be cooked in the pot. The last few minutes the hearts and carrots may be removed and a gravy made from the brown juice in bottom of cooker. Beef hearts can be cooked in this same way but two to two and one-half hours of time should be allowed.

Bread and Bacon Dressing

Break up enough dry bread into small pieces to make a cupful, add one small onion, finely chopped with 2 slices of crisp bacon, ¼ teaspoonful of salt, ⅛ teaspoonful of pepper, ¼ teaspoonful of poultry seasoning, and enough milk, water, or stock just to moisten the dressing. One beaten egg may be added. This is enough stuffing for two small veal hearts.

Rolled flank of beef with Franconia potatoes and browned onions are exceptionally good when prepared in the following manner and cooked in a new-fashioned Dutch oven:

Stuffed Rolled Flank of Beef

Select a flank steak weighing from one and one-half to two pounds from a good grade of beef. Wipe with a damp cloth. Cut off the surplus fat; and if meat has not been scored by the butcher, score it by cutting with a sharp thin-bladed knife, making incisions three-fourths of an inch apart on one side of the meat, or pound meat with a potato masher or meat mallet. Spread a highly seasoned dressing over meat, roll up and fasten with skewers. Place in the hot kettle in which a tablespoonful of fat has been melted and sear. Then add about a cupful of water, and cook slowly one and a half to two hours. Forty minutes before finishing the cooking add potatoes and onions. A slice of bacon laid over the meat while cooking will add flavor and help keep it moist, or if the flank is very lean, the outside may be larded before cooking with narrow strips of bacon or salt pork.

Franconia Potatoes

Select potatoes of uniform size, pare and parboil about five minutes in salted water. Drain and put in the pan with meat, rolling the potatoes around in the meat juices so that they are completely covered. Cover and bake with the meat about thirty-five to forty minutes. Parboiling may be omitted if ten minutes more is allowed for cooking in the Dutch oven.

Browned Onions

Select large Bermuda onions of uniform size. Peel and parboil about fifteen to twenty minutes in slightly salted water. Drain and add to meat, following same directions as for the potatoes.

Fricasseed Chicken With Dumplings

Select a boiling chicken or fowl, clean and remove pin feathers. Cut into pieces for serving, rub with salt, pepper and flour. Arrange pieces in pot in which have been melted 3 tablespoonfuls of butter or chopped fat pork. Cook slowly until chicken is a golden brown, then almost cover with boiling water. Add 6 cloves, a bit of bay leaf, a sprig of parsley, 1 tablespoonful of minced onion and a dash of celery salt. Keep tightly covered and simmer slowly until done, about thirty minutes to each pound of meat. Fifteen minutes before finishing the cooking, remove chicken and make a gravy, using the liquid left in the pot. For each cupful of gravy allow 1½ tablespoonfuls of flour. Moisten flour with milk and stir till creamy. Dilute with 1 cupful of milk and gradually stir it into the hot liquid. Continue stirring until gravy begins to thicken. Season with more salt and pepper if needed. Return pieces of chicken to gravy and keep hot. Add dumplings, cover and cook until done, about 15 minutes. Serve chicken with gravy and dumplings on large deep platter. A border of steamed rice is attractive served with it.

For the dumplings use the following ingredients:

¾ cupful of milk or water
1¼ tablespoonfuls of fat
2 cupfuls of flour
1 teaspoonful of salt
4 level teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

Sift dry ingredients. Cut in the fat, add the liquid, and toss on a floured board. Pat with the hands to half an inch in thickness and cut with a biscuit cutter. Lay on top of the meat and steam from twelve to fifteen minutes. Instead of using a biscuit cutter, a little more liquid may be added and then the mixture may be dropped from spoon onto the chicken.

A number of other combinations for which the Dutch oven is especially suited include pot roast with vegetables; shoulder roast of lamb with peas and carrots; Irish stew; breast of veal with lima beans; ham with parsnips; chop suey and rice; chili con carne; pork spareribs with yellow turnips; baked fish with stuffed tomatoes; pork roast with apples; corned beef and cabbage or spinach.

Cereals, vegetables, soups, macaroni and spaghetti and puddings of all kinds can be cooked in the Dutch oven. Follow general directions for preparing each of these and when necessary put into molds or pans which can be set inside of the Dutch oven.

(Editor's Note—Our cooking Editor is ready and anxious to serve you to the best of her ability. Perhaps you have some cooking problem which she can solve; why not write her fully concerning it? She will send her reply promptly and cheerfully. All it costs you is a two-cent stamp. Address Cooking Editor, Fruit Garden and Home.)

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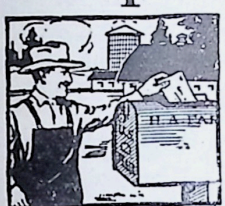

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For Better Garden Results

EDWARD C. VICK

Those who have never tried the liberal use of leaves, supplemented by acid phosphate, have missed an inexpensive way of making rich garden soil. Begin next spring by getting hydrated lime on liberally, after the garden has been spaded, raking it in lightly with the top soil. During the following growing season use commercial fertilizer or stable manure. Next autumn turn under all the leaves that can be worked in. It is some trouble, but will be justified by results.

During the growing season, in beds which have been enriched with leaves, plants which will stand it may be given supplementary feedings by means of occasional applications of sheep manure spread over the surface and lightly mixed with the surface soil, using a steel rake for the purpose.

The ground should then be kept moist by frequently stirring the top to form a dust mulch. The constant stirring, or light cultivating, enables the plants to obtain more nourishment and is as important as the application of fertilizers.

When the earth below the surface becomes dry, liberal watering should be given where that is possible. Do the watering early in the day. Early morning watering permits the soil to quickly become warmed by the sun and the heat is held overnight. Watering in the evening cools the soil, and some plants, particularly roses, resent a cold bed at night; it is one of the causes of mildew and yellow foliage on roses.

Roses, by the way, are gross feeders. It is surprising what quantities of sheep manure can be worked in around them, on which they thrive. In addition they will also stand light applications of sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda, with a little potash, best supplied by using commercial fertilizer. Manure from the cow stable is particularly valuable for roses.

Where iris are grown, use no lime. The Japanese iris are particularly beautiful and should be more generally grown. They flourish anywhere the German iris grow. Water liberally and frequently and give plenty of sheep manure and acid phosphate and the result will be gratifying.

Keep lime away from such plants as rhododendrons, kalmias, ferns or other plants native of bogs or found growing in or along the edges of woods, where the soil is inclined to acidity.

Plants can be killed by overdosing with fertilizers. They must be studied and fed according to their requirements. Small amounts of fertilizer can be applied frequently to some plants that a larger dose at one time might injure.

Tomatoes will take frequent applications of fertilizer when they are in active growth, with good results in fruit production. On the other hand, dahlias should have only a handful of sheep manure, about an inch under the tubers, when they are planted. If given more, the result is likely to be all plant and few, poor flowers.

When the buds have formed on dahlias, light applications of sulphate of ammonia will intensify the color of the flowers and increase their size. To obtain extra large flowers, disbudding must be resorted to; that is, removing half or more of the buds as soon as they appear.

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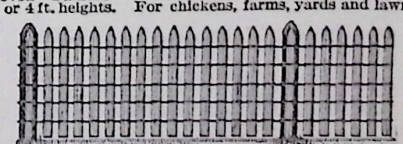

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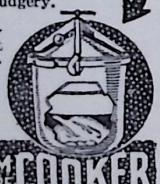

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THE COOK'S ROUND TABLE

Conducted by Fruit, Garden and Home readers

This is your department and its value depends upon the help of every good cook in our family. Send in your favorite unpublished recipes. We will pay for every one used.

Meat Muffins

This is a good recipe in which to use any kind of left-over meats, for a little bit of meat will go a long way.

2 cupfuls of chopped cold meat
⅔ cupful of bread crumbs
2 eggs
2 tablespoonfuls of melted butter
⅔ cupful of sweet milk

Mix in the order given, bake in muffin rings and serve hot.—Mrs. N. E. B., Arkansas.

Ham Chowder

1 medium slice of ham chopped
2 cupfuls of cubed raw potatoes
1 chopped onion
Parsley and seasonings

Broil ham and cut into quarter-inch squares. Place in a stew pan with potatoes, onion and parsley. Pour hot water into the pan the meat was broiled in and boil up to obtain all juice. Add to the potatoes and simmer gently until potatoes are done. Thicken with flour mixed with cold milk and season to taste.—Mrs. M. P. M., Michigan.

Parkerhouse Rolls

3 cupfuls of scalded milk
4 tablespoonfuls of butter
3 tablespoonfuls of sugar
8 cupfuls of sifted flour
1 cake of compressed yeast dissolved in ¼ cupful of lukewarm water

Pour the scalded milk over the salt, sugar and butter. When lukewarm, beat in 4 cupfuls of flour. Mix well and add the dissolved yeast. Cover closely and let rise in a warm place. When light, add enough flour to knead (usually 4 cupfuls). Cover, let rise until double its original bulk. Roll out to ¼ inch thickness. Shape with a biscuit cutter, brush each roll with melted butter, crease thru the center with a knife handle, fold over and press the edges together. Place in a greased pan one inch apart and let rise until very light, then bake in a brisk oven fifteen minutes.—Mrs. N. B. C., Kansas.

Donitilla

2 slices of salt pork
1 small onion
½ can of tomatoes or 1 can of tomato soup
1½ cupfuls of chicken broth
1 small can of mushrooms
Salt and pepper
2 cupfuls of cooked spaghetti
Meat of one cooked chicken minced
½ cupful of cheese
1 small can of ripe olives

Fry the salt pork with the onion, cut fine; add tomatoes and broth to this and thicken with enough flour to make it like gravy. Add the remaining ingredients and put in roaster. Sprinkle the grated cheese over the top. Bake 40 minutes. This will serve twelve people and is good until all gone.—Mrs. C. L. H., Montana.

Red, White and Blue Sandwiches

Try this for a patriotic party for the children. Use a square sandwich loaf of white bread; cut off the crust. Cut six thin slices, spread lightly with butter. In the first sandwich use any light red jam or marmalade, in the next spread ground almonds, in the third use icing colored blue with fruit coloring. Place the three together, red, white, and blue, cut the square into three even sections, tie each one around the middle with a narrow red, white and blue ribbon. Watch the delight in the eyes of the little ones when they see a tray of this edible patriotism!—Mrs. E. L., Georgia.

Apple Cottage Pudding

Cook four or six medium-sized apples in a pudding pan ten minutes; sprinkle with cinnamon and one-third cupful of sugar, then carefully pour over them the following batter:

1 egg
½ cupful of sugar
2 tablespoonfuls of butter
1 teaspoonful of baking powder
1¼ cupfuls of flour
½ cupful of milk

Bake in a quick oven. Serve with whipped cream or with this sauce: Cream one-third cupful of butter, add 1 cupful of powdered sugar, ½ teaspoonful of vanilla, 1 beaten egg, and whip with a spoon until very smooth and creamy.—Mrs. A. T. P., Massachusetts.

Drop Cakes Dressed Up

Bake drop cakes. When cold cut the tops off, scoop out centers, fill with whipped cream flavored and sweetened, and nut meats. Put top on and ice with boiled icing or heap cream over them and top with nut meats or cherry. Serve on individual plates. The filling may be varied by using boiled custard or fruit and whipped cream or chocolate sauce.—Mrs. E. B. T., Wyoming.

Minced Oysters

1 quart of oysters
4 eggs beaten together
1 cupful of bread crumbs
Salt, pepper, mustard and grated nutmeg to taste
1 tablespoonful of minced onion
2 tablespoonfuls of butter

Drain and chop up oysters rather fine. Add beaten eggs, bread crumbs, butter and seasoning. Mix well and cook on top of stove, stirring constantly until of the consistency of soft scrambled eggs. Heat oyster shells, individual ramekins or a baking dish and fill, covering with grated crumbs and bits of butter. Bake quickly until a light brown. Serve while very hot.—Mrs. M. C. P., Georgia.

Green Gage Plum Ice

1 can of greengage plums
½ can of sugar (using the empty can as a measure)
1 can of water
1 teaspoonful of green fruit coloring

Rub the plums thru a colander, add water, sugar and coloring, and freeze. Altho this has in it neither eggs nor milk it is creamy and velvety and altogether delicious. This quantity serves fourteen.—Mrs. M. C. P., Georgia.

Beet Hash

7 medium-sized beets
5 medium-sized potatoes

Cook beets and potatoes separately. Chop them together until very fine in a wooden chopping bowl. Season well with salt and pepper. Moisten a little with a tablespoonful of cream or top of milk. Put a good sized piece of butter in a frying pan and brown the hash nicely. Place in a dish and dot with butter.—Mrs. W. H. M., Pa.

Butterscotch Cookies

2 cupfuls of brown sugar
½ cupful of shortening
2 eggs
1 teaspoonful of soda
1 teaspoonful of cream of tartar
3½ cupfuls of flour

Mix in the evening in the order ingredients are given, sifting the flour, soda, and cream of tartar together. Sometimes it is necessary to add a little milk to make the dough stick together. Form in rolls or loaves. In the morning slice thin and bake in a hot oven.—Mrs. B. R., Indiana.

Apple Roses

Pare and core apples and cook slowly in a syrup to which a handful of redhots has been added. They may be served in a variety of ways. They make a pretty garnish for pork roast, or they may be topped with whipped cream and served as a dessert. Children love them, and they are wholesome and nourishing as well as ornamental.—Mrs. N. L. C., Mo.

Missouri Dessert

Cream ¼ cupful of butter with ¼ cupful of sugar and add beaten yolks of 2 eggs. Then add 3 tablespoonfuls of milk, ½ cupful of flour, 1 teaspoonful of salt and ½ teaspoonful of baking powder. Spread in a pie tin, then whip whites of eggs. Add ¼ cupful of sugar, spread on top of pie and sprinkle 1 cupful of almonds over this. Bake from 25 to 30 minutes in a slow oven. Serve with whipped cream.—Mrs. L. H., Minnesota.

Spanish Dressing

1 teaspoonful of sugar
½ teaspoonful of mustard
⅛ teaspoonful of paprika
5 tablespoonfuls of olive or salad oil
1 tablespoonful of lemon juice
1 tablespoonful of cold water
1 tablespoonful of tomato catsup

Beat with a Dover eggbeater just before serving.—Mrs. A. B. R., Kansas.

Grandmother Jacob's Ginger Cookies

1 pint of molasses
½ pint of lard
2 eggs
Flour for stiff dough
1 teaspoonful of soda
2 teaspoonfuls of ginger
2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder

Beat eggs until light, stir into molasses, add soda and stir until foamy. Warm and stir lard, then add to molasses. Add ginger and pour into a bowl of flour. Mix until stiff, roll thin, cut into large cookies and bake in not too hot an oven.—Mrs. B. T. J., Indiana.

Maple Candy

2 cupfuls of powdered sugar
1 cupful of maple syrup
½ cupful of cream
2 cupfuls of pecan meats cut in pieces

Boil sugar, syrup and cream until a soft ball forms in cold water. Remove from stove and beat until candy is of a creamy consistency, add nuts and drop from the tip of spoon in small piles on buttered paper.—Mrs. D. H. P., Minnesota.

Cream Scones

2 cupfuls of flour
4 teaspoonfuls of baking powder
4 teaspoonfuls of butter
⅓ cupful of cream
2 teaspoonfuls of sugar
½ teaspoonful of salt
2 eggs well beaten (except a part of one white)

Rub the butter into the sifted flour, baking powder, sugar and salt, then add the eggs and cream and mix thoroly.

Cut in squares, brush with remaining egg white, sprinkle with sugar and bake in hot oven about 15 or 20 minutes.—Mrs. W. R. H., Ohio.

Scalloped Chicken

Mince cold chicken and a little lean ham very fine. Season with pepper and salt. Stir all together, adding enough sweet cream to make quite moist. Cover with bread crumbs, add a little butter and brown in the oven.—M. R. L., Va.

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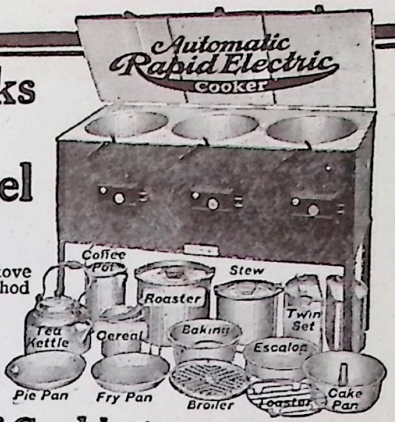

The Automatic Rapid Electric Stove (an electric fireless cooker) is the cheapest, easiest method known for preparing the family meals.

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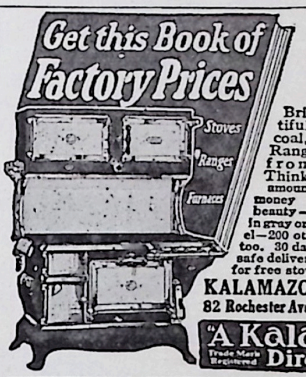

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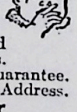

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If You Can't Have a Maid

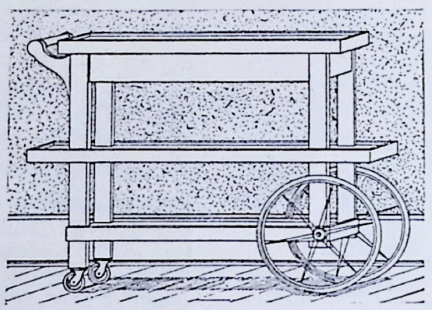
REBECCA REID MAYNARD

Substitute "Brown Betty" Who Asks Neither Wages Nor Board

FOR sheer service and assistance rendered I have no article so valuable to me as my "Brown Betty," as we have dubbed our service wagon. Work begins for Betty immediately after breakfast when she goes with me to the breakfast room to clear the table.

Food, china and silver are all entrusted to Betty's capable arms at one time, saving at least a half-dozen trips to the kitchen and back. She stands at the kitchen sink while the dishes are washed and then we distribute the china and silver to their respective places.

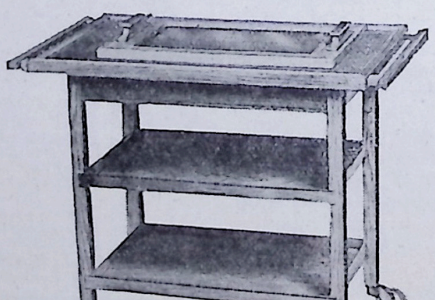
Between breakfast and lunch she makes many trips from room to room carrying dust cloths and furniture polish for the brushing-up process. Old newspapers, cigar trays filled with ashes and with burnt matches, pieces of string and wrapping paper — all the litter that can accumulate within a few hours in a living room wherein dwells a careless family is wheeled out in one trip.



This wheel tray was evolved at home

The tea wagon is my greatest help in preparing and serving dinner. If the weather is hot all the fruit and vegetables are taken to the back porch to be prepared. While the dinner is cooking I take the china, silver, cream, butter, pickles and jelly to the dining room and set the table. Betty then takes her place beside the kitchen stove, laden with the meat platter and vegetable dishes ready for the hot foods as they come from the stove. The dessert and salad are placed on the second shelf.

With everything on the shelves Betty again journeys to the dining room, where the hot dishes are placed on the table and the dinner is served. At dessert time the dishes are removed to the bottom shelf of the tea wagon and the dessert is served. There is no jumping up from the table for forgotten things nor carrying food and dishes back and forth from the kitchen. The whole family can eat in peace and comfort.



A service table that may be bought

Each Christmas Betty receives gifts of lovely embroidered covers for her various shelves. In these dainty habiliments we dress her up for afternoon tea when friends drop in, and for Sunday night lunch. On the latter occasion all silver, china and food are placed in Betty's care and wheeled into the living room or sun parlor, wherever the family are gathered. Each helps himself to plates, silver and whatever of the food he wishes; a self-serve plan that simplifies wonderfully the serving of the lunch.

It is hard to enumerate all the ways in which Betty serves us, they are so many. On ironing day she stands conveniently near to receive all clothes that need mending or buttons. Later, with the workbasket added I push her to the sun parlor where the sewing is done.

Grandmother's room is on the first floor and when she does not feel like joining the family at the table Betty carries her meal to her with the daintiest of service. Each of the seven days of the week our "maid" is at our beck and call, asking only one thing, that we give her the care that she needs.

If one has skill and a talent for cabinet work "Brown Betties" may be made, as ours was, from the odds and ends of material to be found in every home. The attic yielded a decrepit baby carriage that long ago had completed its last journey. Two good wheels, refurbished with a new set of rubber tires, and the axles were just the right size for the support of the front posts. Two large casters at the back completed the running gear. An old black walnut table cleared of the dust of many years fashioned the body of the tea wagon. The design was all on straight lines and my husband who has had long experience in this kind of work, evolved a very pretty little tea or service wagon of the following dimensions: Top, 27x17 inches; bottom shelf same as the top; height, 30 inches; middle shelf, 37x17 inches. The corner posts measure 1¾x 1¾ inches with a 1½ - inch strip around each shelf. The whole was well rubbed down and waxed.

For the family which does not like to make things, and of course there are many who, thru lack of skill or time, would rather purchase the ready-made articles, there are many highly desirable types purchasable at any furniture store. There is the sort with leaves which let down and which is a very desirable type for the small house in lieu of a dining room table or for the family which does a great deal of entertaining.

The wheels or casters must be silent if a "Brown Betty is truly efficient and easily negotiated. There should be no effort or strain necessary to move the wagon from place to place.

Cow's Milk was intended for the calf-

NATURE made cow's milk quite different from human milk. And yet cow's milk is the only practical substitute we have for human needs.

The digestive power of the infant is far more delicate than that of the calf—which is the reason why plain cow's milk frequently disagrees with babies and why they do not always get the full benefit of the milk.

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Medical science prescribes various modifications for rendering the milk more easily digestible. But by far the most valuable discovery is "gelatinized" milk,—the addition of one level tablespoonful of Knox Sparkling Gelatine to a quart of milk.

Soak the gelatine in ¼ cup of the cold milk 5 minutes. Place the cup in boiling water stirring until gelatine is fully dissolved; then add this dissolved gelatine to the quart of cold milk or regular formula. Ask your physician about this.

"Gelatinizing" the milk prevents the excessive curding in the infant stomach. The value of any food is the amount that can be beneficially absorbed by the body. Plain, granulated gelatine increases the food value of milk by insuring its digestibility and by adding an abundance of the natural protein, lysine, necessary to healthy growth and strength in children.

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is valuable also for growing children, and for anyone suffering from any digestive disturbance. In combination with your own fruits and fruit juices, fresh or preserved, and with eggs, vegetables, or other wholesome foods, it adds nutritive value and ease of digestibility.

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The findings of the scientific investigation, revealing the great importance of Knox Sparkling Gelatine in the human diet, have been collected in a booklet, "The Health Value of Gelatine." This will be mailed you, free, upon receipt of 4 cents for postage and your grocer's name.

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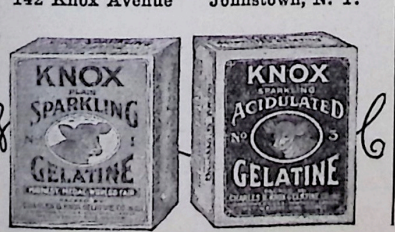


Cook's Round Table

Caramel Tapioca

1 cupful of tapioca
4 cupfuls of water or milk
2½ cupfuls of dark brown sugar
½ teaspoonful of salt
1 teaspoonful of lemon extract
Butter the size of an egg
½ cupful of chopped nutmeats
1 cupful of chopped dates
1 teaspoonful of vanilla

Soak tapioca overnight in four cupfuls of water or milk, then cook in a double boiler until clear; add other ingredients and mold. Serve cold with whipped cream. —Mrs. C. A. F., Indiana.

Sunshine Cake

1 cupful of cake flour
1 teaspoonful of cream of tartar
1 cupful of sugar
5 tablespoonfuls of water
6 eggs
1 teaspoonful of lemon juice or extract

Sift the flour and cream of tartar four times. Boil the sugar and water together as for boiled frosting. Add the syrup to the well-beaten egg whites, and beat this mixture thoroly. Beat the yolks of the eggs and add to the whites—beat again. Add the flavoring. Fold in flour carefully. Bake forty minutes in an ungreased tin.—Mrs. L. R., Iowa.

Oyster Doddle

Chop ¼ pound of fat salt pork and fry slowly until crisp. Add 2 cupfuls of sliced raw potatoes; cover and cook until tender, then add 2 cupfuls of hot milk. Cook for five minutes and thicken with 1 teaspoonful each of flour and butter blended together. Put in 3 cupfuls of oysters, 1 teaspoonful of salt and ⅛ teaspoonful of pepper. Remove from the fire when oysters begin to ruffle and serve very hot with crisp crackers.—Mrs. J. B. D., West Virginia.

Crumb Cake

2 cupfuls of flour
1 cupful of sugar
½ cupful of butter
1 teaspoonful of vanilla
3 teaspoonfuls of baking powder
2 eggs
½ cupful of milk

Sift the dry ingredients together and add the butter. Mix with the hands until it is as fine as meal. Take out one-half cupful of this and set aside. Beat the eggs until very light and add the milk to them. Add gradually to the first mixture and beat until smooth. Pour into a shallow pan and sprinkle over the batter the half-cupful of crumbs that has been reserved.

It is good baked in two layers, putting the crumbs on one. In that case, one egg yolk may be kept out for a cream filling between the layers.—Mrs. W. P., Wisconsin.

Veal Steak Baked

2 pounds of veal steak cut in one inch slices
2 eggs
2 cupfuls of crumbs
¼ teaspoonful of celery salt
4 tablespoonfuls of fat
½ cupful of water
1 teaspoonful of paprika

Wipe the steak off with a damp cloth. Cut into convenient sized pieces for serving. Beat the eggs. Mix the crumbs, salt, paprika and celery salt. Dip the meat in the egg then in the crumbs.

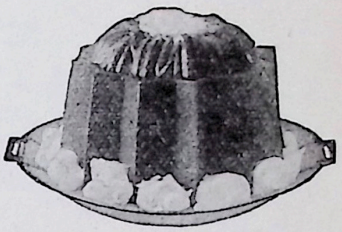
Place fat in frying pan. When hot add the meat and brown thoroly on both sides. Place in a baking dish, being sure to add all the fat in the pan, add water, cover and bake in a moderate oven for one hour. Turn frequently and add more water if necessary.—Mrs. F. E. C., Iowa.

Melcherettes

Cook together until thick 1 egg, well beaten, 1 cupful of sweet milk, ¾ cupful of sugar, ¼ cupful of butter, 4 level tablespoonfuls of flour and ½ pound of dates and figs (chopped). Cool the mixture and spread between crisp graham crackers.—Mrs. H. W. W., Oregon.

A Dessert that made a whole town hungry!

MRS. "B" first served it when entertaining her bridge club, and its fame spread so rapidly that within a week the whole town was hungry for this delicious dessert. Here is the recipe. You must make it to realize how greatly it adds to the delight of any luncheon or dinner.



Chocolate Sponge
(serves 6 people)

½ envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
¼ cupful boiling water
1 teaspoonful vanilla
2 squares of chocolate or 6 tablespoons cocoa
½ cupful of sugar
3 eggs
few grains of salt
add chopped nuts or crushed macaroons.

Soak gelatine in cold water until soft, then dissolve in boiling water. Add cocoa or melted chocolate. Beat egg-whites until stiff and add well-beaten egg yolks, one at a time, to the whites. Add sugar, then the dissolved gelatine, which has been beaten well. Beat and add flavoring. Pour into wet mold, chill and serve with whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk.

Note: for a more elaborate dessert, line mold with lady fingers or sponge cake.

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Dessert and Salad Recipes—Free

More than a hundred delightful and practical recipes for every occasion are contained in the books "Dainty Desserts" and "Food Economy." These books will be sent you, free, together with an important report on "The Health Value of Gelatine" upon receipt of 4 cents for postage, and your grocer's name.

Charles B. Knox Gelatine Co., Inc.
142 Knox Avenue Johnstown, N. Y.

AND now you've come to the last page! The greatest collection of practical information ever assembled together for the average homemaker is found between the covers of this issue. Turn back over the pages again; look at the wealth of garden material—brass tacks stuff—presented this month. All thru 1924, as you work among the flowers, you will have occasion to come back again and again to this number, for we have tried to make it answer every question that will come up.

I am sure that you will find so much of value in this issue that you will say, "It is worth ten times the price of a year's subscription to anyone with a yard or garden." If you do feel that we deserve to grow on our merits, I am sure you will be glad to help. And you can help by telling your friends and neighbors about Fruit, Garden and Home. The fact that thousands of our subscribers have done this during the past year explains, in a large part, why we are getting bigger and better with each issue.

ISN'T our cover page a dandy? Our covers are getting better each issue because we are having more of an opportunity to select better subjects as we become better established. Our March cover is a dream, too. Speaking of the February cover, however, reminds me that George C. Thomas, Jr., who has originated some of the newer dooryard roses, has promised to write an article for you soon. Captain Thomas is a real friend of Fruit, Garden and Home folks and the suggestions he will offer all rose lovers, out of his abundant experience, will be of tremendous value to all of us.

NEXT month you will be sure to disturb the neighborhood laughing at Ellis Parker Butler's humorous article entitled, "Personally Painted." Some time ago I wrote to Mr. Butler and described my own experiences in personally decorating my own walls. It happened that Mr. Butler was then engaged in an heroic struggle painting the third floor of his house, and as soon as the swelling went down in his arms, he sat down and wrote "Personally Painted." Every man or woman who has "personally painted" their own walls or floors will agree that Butler has "been there," and those of you who haven't will get just as much fun out of it. Coming in March, it will start you off right on your annual spring clean-up—with a laugh!

YOU flower lovers have your inning this month with this great, big list of articles covering your hobby, but you can't have all the good things! Next month, the vegetable gardeners have their inning. The March issue will start the gardening season off just right with a wealth of information on every phase of vegetable growing.

We are going to have a great gardening time together this year. Let's all go along together, sharing our experiences with each other. I am going to have my vegetable garden again—two city lots, at least—which, with my back yard flower and rose garden, will keep me busy. How about you?

LAST December I went down to Kentucky to visit "My Old Kentucky Home," where Stephen C. Foster wrote that famous song. He also wrote "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground," at the same place. While at Bardstown, where the house is located, I got a detailed account of the "motions" Foster went thru while writing these songs. You'll be interested in this story, steeped in the romance of Old Kentucky as it is. In the March number.

JOHN J. INGALLS once wrote a pessimistic poem entitled, "Opportunity." Senator Ingalls was in a pessimistic mood about it because he had just discovered that George M. Pullman got the idea for his sleeping car while riding from Chicago to Buffalo one night on the same train he was on. But we now know that opportunity is constant, ever with us. The opportunity to make our homes better and more comfortable is ever with us. The home is the center of our universe, and we have no higher "destiny" in this year 1924 than to make our homes worthy of ourselves and of our civilization.

A GOOD word spoken in behalf of a good cause is sometimes worth many times more than your money contributed. I hope all of you will re-read Mr. Meredith's chat in the January number, and when writing to advertisers who may or may not be represented in our columns, tell them what you think of the magazine. When I told an advertising manager recently that sixty-nine percent of you who renewed your subscriptions last October sent in also the subscriptions of one or two others, he got out his pen and started figuring on advertising with us right away. The more subscribers we have, the bigger and better Fruit, Garden and Home will be—the more we can serve you in making your homes more comfortable and more attractive.

WE GROW and develop under the influence of our surroundings. This we know as life runs on and we find many of our dreams unrealized, beyond our reach. But we transfer our hope to our children and desire that they shall have that which we were denied. Little children love flowers, and beauty, and healthful surroundings. They develop best in an atmosphere of beauty and harmony. If their lives are to be full and complete and worthy, they must have the proper surroundings in their plastic years. Let us give them these surroundings even tho they may not appeal to us as being important to ourselves. Your child will love your flower garden, even tho you may prefer your golf game.

TURN back again to page 58 and note the two-column article by Professor Findlay, "How to Prepare Insecticides and Fungicides." This is one of the most worthwhile and important articles in the magazine this month, because it comes at the opening of the spraying season, and you can use it thruout the year. Note that it was especially prepared to be of service to you folks.

I CAN'T write the last line without renewing the oft-repeated invitation to all of you to send in your suggestions and ideas for improving the magazine. If you haven't any, write anyway and tell me about your homes, or gardens, or lawns. The more letters you write us, the happier we are!

Editor.

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